The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $1,50 a year in advance.

VOL. XIX. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1863. NO. 19.

TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

Per annum in advance.....$1 50
Six months.....75
Three months.....50
A failure to notify a discontinuance at the expiration of the term subscribed for will be considered a new engagement.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

	1 insertion.	2 do.	3 do.
Four lines or less,	$ 25	$ 37½	$ 50
One square, (12 lines,)	50	75	1 00
Two squares,	1 00	1 50	2 00
Three squares,	1 50	2 25	3 00

Over three week and less than three months, 25 cents per square for each insertion.

	3 months.	6 months.	12 months.
Six lines or less,	$1 50	$3 00	$5 00
One square,	3 00	5 00	7 00
Two squares,	5 00	8 00	10 00
Three squares,	7 00	10 00	15 00
Four squares,	9 00	13 00	20 00
Half a column,	12 00	19 00	24 00
One column,	20 00	30 00	50 00

Professional and Business Cards not exceeding four lines, One year.....$5 00
Administrators' and Executors' Notices.....$1 75
Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to these terms.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, Washington, July 22, '63

WHEREAS, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the First National Bank of Huntingdon, in the County of Huntingdon, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved February 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking: Now, therefore, I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the currency, do hereby certify that the said First National Bank of Huntingdon, County of Huntingdon, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In Testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand and seal of office this twenty-second day of July, 1863.

HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency. (Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency.)



UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER!

No. 1. *Large Family Wringer*, $10,00
No. 2. *Medium* " " 7,00
No. 2½ " " " 6,00
No. 3. *Small* " " 5,00
No. 8. *Large Hotel*, " 14,00
No. 18. *Medium Laundry* (to run by steam or hand) 18,00
No. 22. *Large* " (to run by steam or hand) 30,00

Nos. 2½ and 3 have no Cogs. All others are warranted.

*No. 2 is the size generally used in private families.

ORANGE JUDD, of the "American Agriculturist," says of the

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER.

"A child can readily wring out a tubfull of clothes in a few minutes. It is in reality a Clothes Saver! A Time Saver! and a Strength Saver! The saving of garments will alone pay a large per centage on its cost. We think the machine much more than "pays for itself every year" in the saving of garments! There are several kinds, nearly alike in general construction, but we consider it important that the Wringer be fitted with Cogs, otherwise a mass of garments may clog the rollers, and the rollers upon the crank-shaft slip and tear the clothes, or the rubber break loose from the shaft. Our own is one of the first make, and it is as GOOD AS NEW after nearly FOUR YEARS' CONSTANT USE.

Every Wringer with Cog Wheels is Warranted in every particular.

No Wringer can be Durable without Cog Wheels.

A good CANVASSER wanted in every town.

☞On receipt of the price from places where no one is selling, we will send the Wringer *free of expense.*

For particulars and circulars address R. C. BROWNING,
347 Broadway, N. Y.

Aug. 12, '63.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINE.
WHEELER & WILSON'S

R. A. O. KERR,
ALTOONA, PA.,
AGENT
FOR BLAIR AND HUNTINGDON COUNTIES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

THESE MACHINES ARE ADMITted to be the best ever offered to the public, and their superiority is satisfactorily established by the fact that in the last eight years,

OVER 1,400 MORE,

of these machines have been sold than of any other manufactured, and more medals have been awarded the proprietors by different Fairs and Institutes than to any others. The Machines are warranted to do all that is claimed for them. They are now in use in several families in Altoona, and in every case they give entire satisfaction.

The Agent refers those desiring information as to the superiority of the Machines, to A. W. Benedict, Joseph Watson, E. H. Turner and E. E. Bottleman.

The Machines can be seen and examined at the store of the Agent, at ALTOONA.

Price of No. 1 Machine, silver plated, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$65. No. 2, ornamental bronze, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$55. No. 3, plain, with old style Hemmer—$47. [Oct. 21, 1862-1y.

MEN WANTED
FOR THE INVALID CORPS.

Only those faithful soldiers who, from wounds or the hardships of war, are no longer fit for active field duty, will be received in this Corps of Honor. Enlistments will be for three years, unless sooner discharged. Pay and allowance same as for officers and men of the United States infantry; except that no premium or bounties for enlistment will be allowed. This will not invalidate any pensions or bounties which may be due for previous service.

For the convenience of service, the men will be selected for three grades of duty. Those who are most efficient and able-bodied, and capable of performing guard duty, etc., will be armed with muskets, and assigned to companies of the First Battalion. Those of the next degree of efficiency, including those who have lost a hand or an arm; and the least effective, including those who have lost a foot or leg, to the companies of the Second or Third Battalions; they will be armed with swords.

The duties will be to act chiefly as provost guards and garrisons for cities; guards for hospitals and other public buildings; and as clerks, orderlies, &c. If found necessary, they may be assigned to forts, &c.

Acting Assistant Provost Marshals General are authorized to appoint officers of the Regular Service, or of the Invalid Corps, to administer the oath of enlistment to those men who have completely fulfilled the prescribed conditions of admission to the Invalid Corps, viz:

1. That the applicant is unfit for service in the field.
2. That he is fit for the duties, or some of them, indicated above.
3. That, if no now in the service, he was honorably discharged.
4. That he is meritorious and deserving.

For enlistment or further information, apply to the Board of Enrollment for the district in which the applicant is a resident.

By order of JAMES B. FRY, Provost Marshal General.
J. D. CAMPBELL,
Captain and Provost Marshal.
Huntingdon, July 8, 1863.

S. I. F. D. E.
STATON ISLAND.
FANCY DYEING ESTABLISHMENT.
BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO., Proprietors.

☞OFFICES, No. 47 NORTH EIGHTH ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND 5 & 7 JOHN ST., NEW YORK.

Our success in DYEING & CLEANSING GARMENTS of *Velvet, Cloth, Silk, Merino, De Laine, &c., &c.*, and SHAWLS of almost every description, is so well known that we only desire to remind our friends and the public generally, that the season for getting ready their Fall Goods is now at hand!

☞*Goods received and returned by Express.*

BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO.,
August 19, 1863.—3m.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

The Late Election.

The majority for Governor Curtin is somewhat over fifteen thousand.—This is not a great deal in a poll of over five hundred thousand; but when all the circumstances are considered, it shows a great triumph. The National Union party in this State, including the State Administration, have been for the last two or three years devoting themselves to the war and the support of the Federal Administration. The bogus Democratic politicians, however, have been devoting themselves to preparations for this election. For three years, their great aim has been to carry Pennsylvania in October, 1863. To effect this, they have labored to make the National administration and the war unpopular.—They discouraged enlistments among their friends, but not complained of enlistments among loyal men. They have made political capital out of the draft and all the other measures adopted for carrying on the war. Vallandigham's case was used with effect among the more ignorant portion of their adherents; and every one of the stern measures adopted by the President to resist the rebellion and its supporters in the loyal States, was used to make votes for the bogus Democratic candidates. Military reputations were employed, and in some cases totally sacrificed to make Woodward votes. These and countless other expedients were used to carry Pennsylvania; and all the time, the loyal people of the State were using their time and labor in the support of the Administration and the encouragement of the war against the rebels. That the National Union party should have succeeded at all, under such circumstances, is surprising; that the election should have been carried by fifteen thousand majority, while forty or fifty thousand loyal voters are in the army and unable to vote, is matter for wonder and rejoicing. The result is glorious for the present, but much more so for the future. If Pennsylvania had been carried by the bogus Democracy this year, the State Administration would have been turned against the President, and the power of the State would also have been used in preparations for the Presidential election of next year, so as to secure the choice of a man of the Woodward and Vallandigham stamp. This was one grand object the copperhead leaders had in making such extraordinary efforts to carry the State. They have been defeated, and the administrations of Governor Curtin and President Lincoln have had the best proof that the people of Pennsylvania are determined to stand by them, and to give them all the aid they need for the prosecution of the war against the rebels.

New Proofs of Vallandigham's Treason.

The following letter, according to the Cincinnati papers, was recently captured in Tennessee, among the baggage of a rebel officer:

DEAR COLONEL: Your kind note and invitation of yesterday was this morning handed me by your brother-in-law, who will hand you this in return. It would give me much pleasure to visit you and your command before leaving the Confederacy, but it is now impossible for me to do so, as I have made arrangements to start this A. M. with the earliest train to Wilmington.

You surmise correctly when you say that you believe me to be the friend of the South in her struggle for freedom. My feelings have been publicly expressed in my own country, in that quotation from Lord Chatham—"My lords, you cannot conquer America." There is not a drop of Puritan blood in my veins. I hate, despise, and defy the tyrannical Government which has sent me among you, for my opinion's sake, and shall never give it my support in its crusade upon your institutions.—But you are mistaken when you say there are but few such in the United States, North. Thousands are there who would speak out were it not for the military despotism that strangles them.

Although the contest has been, and will continue to be, a bloody one, you have but to persevere, and the victory will surely be yours. You must strike home! The defensive policy lengthens the contest. The shortest road to peace is the boldest one. You can have your own terms by gaining the battle on your enemy's soil.

Accept my kind regard for your personal welfare, and sincere thanks for your kind wishes in my behalf, and hoping and praying for the ultimate success of the cause in which you are fighting, believe me, as ever, your friend, C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

Col. D. D. Inshall, 8th Ala. Vols.

—And this is the man the bogus Democrats of this State have defended and applauded. And this is the man the editors of the *Monitor* would have voted for had they been in Ohio.

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

The year that is drawing to its close has been filled with the blessings of fruitful fields and healthful skies. To these bounties, which are so constantly enjoyed that we are prone to forget the source from which they come, others have been added which are of so extraordinary a nature that they cannot fail to penetrate and soften even the heart which is habitually insensible to the ever watchful providence of Almighty God. In the midst of a civil war of unequalled magnitude and severity, which has sometimes to invite and provoke the aggressions of foreign States, peace has been preserved with all nations, order has been maintained, laws have been respected and obeyed, and harmony has prevailed everywhere except in the theatre of military conflict. While that theatre has been greatly contracted by the advancing armies and navies of the Union The needful diversions of wealth and strength, from the fields of peaceful industry, to the national defence, have not arrested the plow, the shuttle, or the ship. The axe has enlarged the borders of our settlements, and the mines, as well of iron and coal as the precious metals, have yielded even more abundantly than heretofore. The population has steadily increased, notwithstanding the waste that has been made in the camp, the siege and the battlefield, and the country, rejoicing in the conscientiousness of augmented strength and vigor, is permitted to expect a continuance of years, with a large increase of freedom no human counsel hath designed. Notwithstanding the mortal hand had worked on these great things, they are gracious gifts of the Most High God, who, while dealing with us in anger for our sins, hath nevertheless remembered mercy. It has seemed to me fit and proper that they should be solemnly, reverently and gratefully acknowledged as with one heart and voice by the whole American people. I do, therefore, invite my fellow citizens in all parts of the United States, and also those who are at sea and those who are sojourning in foreign lands, to set apart and observe the last Thursday in November next as a day of thanksgiving and prayer to our beneficent Father who doth reside in the heavens, and I recommend them that, while offering up the ascriptions justly due to him for such singular deliverances and blessings, they do also, with humble penitence for our national perverseness and disobedience commend to his tender care all those who have become widows and orphans or suffering in the civil strife in which we are unavoidably engaged, and fervently implore the interposition of the Almighty hand to preserve the health of the nation and to restore it, as soon as it may be consistent with the divine purposes, to the full enjoyment of peace, harmony, tranquility and Union.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this third day of October, in the year of our Lord 1863, and of the independence of the United States the eighty eighth.

A. LINCOLN.

WM. H. SEWARD, Sec'y of State

"Man rules but God over-rules."

"God moves in a mysterious way,
His wonders to perform."

When the present rebellion broke out, a large portion of the people of the United States were opposed to intermeddling with slavery in the States where it existed; but the necessities of war have driven them to the conviction that slavery, being the cause of the war, must be abolished, "wiped out," to insure a permanent peace.

Mr. LINCOLN started off with the intention of saving the country and slavery both—the necessities of war have compelled him to give his Proclamation of Emancipation to save the country.

Missouri, Maryland, Tennessee and other border States started out, like knights-errant, to fight for Slavery—they are now earnestly engaged in the cause of emancipation.

Virginia, too, started out with shield and banner to do valiantly for slavery and rebellion—she is now divided into nearly equal parts, one of which is warmly for the Union and emancipation, the other a desolate waste.

JEFF. DAVIS, the chief conspirator, and founder of a confederation, whose corner stone was slavery, has become an Abolitionist, and issued his proclamation, giving freedom to five hundred thousand negroes and fifty acres of land to each, on condition they will help him fight the North! "Help, nigger, or I sink!" cries this Cæsar, as loudly as did the old Roman.

Thus God has made the wrath of man to fulfil His mighty designs, and the great Confederate champion of slavery to become an instaument of abolition in His hands.

Truly, we may again say,

"God moves in a mysterious way,
His wonders to perform."

THE POPULATION OF THE EARTH.—A professor of the University of Berlin has recently published the results of his researches as to the earth, according to which Europe contains 272,000,000, Asia 720,000,000, Africa 80,000,000, America 20,000,000, and Polynesia 2,000,000—a grand total of 1,282,000,000 of inhabitants. As in places where deaths are accurately registered, the annual mortality is at least 1 in forty, the number of deaths must be about 32,000,000 every year, which gives 87,761 per day, 3,653 per hour, and 61 per minute; so that every second witnesses the extinction of the human life.

A Remarkable Article on "Peace."

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 20.—The Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 16th instant, contains the following editorial, entitled "Peace," which must profoundly interest alike the friends and enemies of the country:

Save on our own terms, we can accept no peace whatever, and must fight till doomsday rather than yield an iota of them, and our terms are:

Recognition by the enemy of the independence of the Confederate States.

Withdrawal of the Yankee forces from every foot of Confederate ground including Kentucky and Missouri.

Withdrawal of the Yankee soldiers from Maryland, until that State shall decide by a free vote whether she shall remain in the old Union, or ask admission into the Confederacy.

Consent on the part of the Federal Government to give up to the Confederacy its proportion of the navy as it stood at the time of secession, or to pay for the same.

Yielding up of all pretensions on the part of the Federal Government to that portion of the old Territories which lies west of the Confederate States.

An equitable settlement, on the basis of our absolute independence and equal rights, of all accounts of the public debt and public lands, and the advantages accruing from foreign treaties:

These provisions, we apprehend, comprise the minimum of what we must require before we lay down our arms; that is to say, the North must yield all—we nothing. The whole pretension of that country to prevent by force the separation of the States must be abandoned, which will be equivalent to an avowal that our enemies were wrong from the first, and of course, as they waged a causeless and wicked war upon us, they ought in strict justice to be required, according to usage in such cases, to reimburse to us the whole of our expenses and losses in the course of that war. Whether this last proviso is to be insisted upon or not, certain we are that we cannot have any peace at all until we shall be in a position not only to demand and exact, but also to enforce and collect, treasure for our own reimbursement out of the wealthy cities in the enemy's country. In other words unless we can destroy or scatter their armies, and break up their Government, we can have no peace; and if we can do that, then we ought not only to extort from them our own full terms and ample acknowledgement of their wrong, but also a handsome indemnity for the trouble and expense caused to us by their crime.

Now, we are not yet in position to dictate those terms to our enemies, with Roseeran's army still in the heart of our country, and Meade still on the Virginia soil; but though it is too soon to propose such conditions to them, yet it is important that we should keep them plainly before our own eyes as the only admissible basis of any conceivable peace. This well fixed in the Confederate mind, there will be no more fearful looking for news from Europe, as if that blessed peace were to come to us over the sea, and not to be conquered on our own ground. There will be no more gaping for hints of recognition and filling of the belly with the east wind; no more distraction or diversion from the single momentious business of bracing up every nerve and sinew of the country for battle.

It is especially now, at the moment when great and perhaps decisive battles are impending at two or three points, that we think it most essential to insist upon the grand and entire magnificence of the stake and cause.

Once more we say, it is all or nothing. This Confederacy or the Yankee nation, one or other, goes down, down to perdition. That is to say, one or the other must forfeit its national existence, and lie at the mercy of its mortal enemy.

We all know by this time the fate in store for us, if we succumb. The other party has no smaller stake.

As surely as we completely ruin their armies—and without that is no peace nor truce at all—so surely shall we make them pay our war debt, though we wring it out of their hearts. And they know it well, and, therefore they cannot make peace except through their utter exhaustion and absolute inability to strike another blow.

The stake they have to forfeit, then if they lose this dreadful game, is as vital as ours. So is the stake to be won, if they win anything. It is no less than the entire possession of our whole country, with us in it, and everything that is ours, from Ohio to the Rio Grande, to have and to hold, to them and their heirs forever.

But, on the other hand, what we mean to win is utter separation from them for all time. We do not want to govern their country, but, after levying upon it what seemeth good to us by way of indemnity, we leave it to commence its political life again from the beginning, hoping that the lesson may have made them sadder and wiser Yankees.

We shut them out forever, with all their unclean and scoundrelly ways, intending to lead our lives here in our own Confederate way, within our own well guarded bounds, and without, as St. John says, are dogs.

And let no Confederate feeble-knees and tremulous backbone say to us, this complete triumph is impossible; say that we must be content with some kind of compromise, and give and take on the contrary, we must gain all or lose all, and that the Confederates will indeed win the giant game, we take to be as certain as any future event in this uncertain world.

Meade's army and Rosecrans' once scattered Lincoln can get no more armies. The draft turns out manifestly fruitless. Both the German and Irish element are for peace. The Yankees have to bear the brunt of the war themselves, but in the meantime their inevitable bankruptcy is advancing like an armed man. Hungry ruin has them in the wind. It cannot be long before the Cabinet at Washington will have indeed, to consider seriously proposals for peace, under auspices and circumstances very different from the present. For the present the war rolls and thunders on, and may God defend the right.

Gov. Curtin on the Result.

Gov. Curtin, with his estimable lady visited his home in Bellefonte, Centre county, Saturday the 24th. Although he came quietly and unheralded, he was received by an immense crowd of his old friends and neighbors, and escorted to the Court House, where he was welcomed with the warmest enthusiasm. As he entered the Court Room, the immense audience of ladies and gentlemen rose to their feet, the ladies waving their handkerchiefs, the gentlemen shouting, and the band playing an inspiring air. The Governor was welcomed in an appropriate address by H. N. McAllister, Esq., to which he responded at length. In the course of his remarks the Governor said:

"Three years ago he aspired to become Governor in order to satisfy a manly ambition. He felt, three years ago, that there was to be honor won in reaching the eminence of Chief Magistrate of a powerful Commonwealth. The honor has been won and worn. It brought anxious days and sleepless nights. It imposed laborious duties, and demanded unceasing vigilance. Hence, so far as the honor of wielding Executive power is concerned, he was fully satisfied; and had his fellow-citizens decreed otherwise, he would have sought the repose and comforts of his old home, without a single regret for lost power, and with every satisfaction for regained privacy and tranquil pleasure. But the people had decided that he should be a candidate, and therefore he had entered the contest with a zeal which would be satisfied with nothing but success. He was anxious to triumph because he knew that success would enable him to be of service to the National Government. He labored for victory because he fondly believed that the success of the principle which he represented involved the certain success of the efforts of the Federal Government to crush rebellion. Gov. Curtin referred to what Pennsylvania had contributed of men and money to sustain the President, and then declared in the most emphatic terms that so far as his authority would permit him to do so, all the power of the State in men and money should be poured out to defend and sustain the National Government."

* * * *

Gov. Curtin referred to the situation in its present aspect, remarking, he sincerely believed that all which was wanted now effectually to crush rebellion, was vigorous measures on the part of the Government and active support from the people. He called on the people to fill up the ranks of the army. He called on the States to support the Government—to sustain the President. All that was wanted was the demonstration of a large force of men. The rebellion was literally 'on its last legs.' It was fast toppling to pieces. A single effective blow would end it forever. If the proper force was displayed, he did not believe that another of those pitched battles which result in such death and carnage, would ever be fought. He did not believe that the rebels would attempt further to oppose themselves against our forces, provided such forces were at once made formidable and overwhelming.

In reference to the vote of Bellefonte, and the manner in which he was supported in other portions of Centre county, he expressed himself highly grateful. Bellefonte had almost doubled her majority for him, while in Boggs township the vote was equally flattering. From other topics Gov. Curtin returned to the discussion of the great necessity of supporting the war and the Government. He repeated his determination to turn all the power and the resources of Pennsylvania in that direction. He pledged himself to leave no official effort untried to crush rebellion, and declared that if any man had voted for him in the hope that he would end this war on any other ground but the complete vindication of the Government and the fullest enforcement of the law, that man had made the greatest mistake of his life in thus voting.

The Girl who Wished Herself a Cat.

"I do not see, mother, why you wish me to work every day," said little Fanny. "You know I do not like *to read and sow always.*"

"I think it right for you to learn to sew now," said Fanny's mother, "so that it may be of use to you when you are grown up. You do not wish to lead an idle life I hope?

"No, mother, but I love play so well now and I do not see why I cannot learn to sew when I am older. I do wish I was a cat!" she said, as puss ran before the door, "then I might play always."

"Well, Fanny," said her mother, "if you wish, I will let you be a cat for one week."

Fanny gave a laugh. "Oh, how funny that will be! Do you really mean what you say, mother?"

"Yes," said she, "not that you can be turned into a cat, but you may act as if you were one, and I will treat you as if you were one."

Fanny put down her work. "What fun I shall have! Let me see: what shall I do first? I think I will take my ball and have a nice play in the yard."

When the bell rang for tea, she came in and was going to take her seat at the table.

"No, no, said her mother, "pussy does not eat with us. You may go out to the cook and she will give you some bread and milk."

Fanny did not like this very well; still she did as she was told, and when Betty had given her the bread and milk, she went to bed.

When Fanny went to bed her mother used to go with her, and ask God to bless her, and see that she was nice and warm in bed; but this night Fanny went to bed all alone, with no kind mother to pray with her or to cover her up. "Cats don't need to pray," said Fanny to herself. That must be why mother did not come up to me.—I dont know after all, that I shall like to be a cat."

The next day while busy at play, she saw a lady of whom she was very fond, come up the walk. "I must go in and see dear Mrs. Bell," she said, "she may have come to take me home with her." But as she came to the door she heard her mother say, "I am sorry I cannot call Fanny; as she wants to be a cat this week, I cannot let her come in to see you."

Fanny went away, for she knew her mother would do as she had said. It made her feel very cross to be shut out of the room. Still she did not like *to go to* her mother and say that she was tired of being a cat, as it had been but two days since she had made the wish.

The next day was Sunday. She had been used to go to Sunday-school to meet her class and the kind teacher who took care of it.

Fanny saw that her mother was not going to do as she had always done; that is, wash and dress her, and then get her book for her, and help her to learn her lesson. So she went up to her, and put her arms around her neck, while the tears ran down her face.

"Mother! dear mother!" she said, "do not treat me as a cat any more.—I want to be your own child again, and have you to talk to me and pray with me as you used to do. And now, *mother, I see that I was not made to be idle, and play always, and I shall be glad to sew whenever you tell me.*"

"It makes me glad," said her mother, "to hear you speak in this way; and, now that you are tired of being a cat, you will be my own daughter Fanny again."

General Rosecrans at Cincinnati.

Interesting and Patriotic Speech.—Falsity of Sensation Rumors.—The President Compliments Rosecrans on his Last Battle.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 26.—General Rosecrans arrived in this city at about 11 o'clock this morning, and was escorted to the Burnet House by an immense crowd of citizens. He was enthusiastically welcomed throughout the entire line of march.

On arriving at the hotel, Gen. Rosecrans was introduced to the assemblage by Judge Stever, who said that his fellow-citizens of Cincinnati appreciated the work he had accomplished for his country, and assured him of their unshaken confidence in him.—While he has never dishonored his native State, the State has never forgotten him. Alluding to his removal from the Army of the Cumberland, he said the people would require the records upon which that act was based to be produced.

SPEECH OF GEN. ROSECRANS.

Gen. Rosecrans returned his sincere thanks for the expression of sympathy and respect which this public reception implied. While he felt flattered by it, he could not forget that the heart of the people did not go out to individuals alone. It is the principle for which we are contending—the struggle for national life—that produces such assemblies.

He asked the people not to forget their duty to the Government, whatever might occur to individuals. The question as to how he had been used he desired to leave for time to answer.

"Some friends of mine," he said, "in New York are very solicitous about my health. The Army of the Cumberland thinks I am well enough, and so do I. As to the quantity of opium I have taken they will have to consult my druggist. The New York and Washington papers have said that Generals Crittenden and McCook intended to make charges against me. They assure me that they regret exceedingly that such false reports should be started."

Gen. Rosecrans also remaaked that since the battle of Chickamauga he had received a letter of approval from the President for his action in that affair. He was satisfied that whatever charges appeared in the Eastern papers against him, the Government was in no way responsible for them. He expressed his readiness to do whatever the Government desired of him.

At the conclusion of his speech, cheers were given for Gen. Rosecrans and the Army of the Cumberland.

The welcome given to Gen. Rosecrans was earnest and hearty throughout.

☞Ohio having filled her quota under the first call of 1863 for troops, no draft will take place. There is an excess already to be credited to her quota on the new call.

☞Fine Cigars and Tobacco for sale at Lewis' Book Store

EDUCATIONAL COLUMN.

S. B. CHENEY, Editor,

To whom all communications on the subject of Education should be addressed.

Classification in Schools.

[From the Pennsylvania School Journal.]

Order is one of Heaven's own laws, and we find it exemplified on every page of nature, from the tiny flower that hides its modest head from the gaze of the passer by, to the majestic and sublime motion of the planets around their great central orb. The Almighty Author of the Universe has plainly and indelibly enstamped upon all His works a model for us to copy after; and surely, it is a model worthy of our imitation.

Without some methodized system of action, we cannot look for success in any great enterprise.

A skilful general in marshalling his army, is careful to see that every man is at his post, and understands his instructions. He leaves nothing to chance. Every rule of discipline is rigidly enforced and his soldiers are so thoroughly drilled that every man knows what is required of him, and also, how and when, to perform those required duties. Just so it should be in the school-room. Nothing should be done at random. But without some judicious system of classification, much of the Teacher's, as well as the pupil's work will be a random work; and we know that *random* work is seldom *good* work.

We presume it will be admitted by all, that it is the duty of teachers to study the true interests of their pupils, and to adopt those measures that seem best adapted to the end in view.

The benefits of classification are so many and obvious, that it would seem needless to urge it upon the attention of teachers, were it not that we find many who admit the theory to be good, but either through indolence or apathy, never put it into practice. To such, the obstacles in the way appear insurmountable. But are they so in reality? We think not.

Some admit the utility of the system in towns and villages, but think it is not adapted to country schools, whose term is limited to four months in the year. But it is a mistake to suppose that children in the country cannot be classed and taught, as systematically as children in towns or villages.

And if a system works well for a longer period, that is surely no argument against its working well for a shorter. The logic is not sound, to say the least of it. There are obstacles however, in the way of classing schools in the country, which do not exist in towns; and it is in the hope of calling attention to these obstacles, and the means of removing them, that I have presumed to attempt to discuss this subject. One great obstacle, and the principal one, is, the want of suitable books; there being in many schools almost as many different authors as there are pupils studying them. The remedy for this lies with the Directors, who have full power in the exercise of their official authority, to order a uniform series of text-books; and to some extent, they have done so. We have now throughout our country a uniform series of Readers and Spellers.

But why stop there? Why not at the same time give their official sanction to some series of geographies, grammars and arithmetics. This done, one primary obstacle in the way of classing our schools would be obviated at once. Another difficulty is the frequent change of teachers. We seldom find two persons pursue precisely the same course in any business, and in none does there seem to be a greater diversity than in teaching. The work of one teacher is often entirely demolished by his successor; new theories are advanced; new rules adopted; the pupils become mystified and perhaps discouraged; hence a backwardness on their part to enter with spirit into the plans of their teacher. When a skilful and efficient teacher is once secured, parents and Directors should make a point of retaining his services as long as possible in the same school. By this means the difficulties of organizing and classing the schools would be greatly obviated.

The prejudice of parents against innovations, is another great bar to systematic instructions in our schools.—But let teachers go to work in good earnest, with all their energies awake, and they will be surprised to see how soon those prejudices will vanish, like the morning mists before the light of day. Everything cannot be accomplished at once, and it becomes teachers to *wait*, as well as *work*; but let them wait *watching* for a favorable time to perfect their plans. Let them work gradually, and by the exercise of a little tact, they will soon have their system in successful operation, and all the sympathies of their pupils enlisted in its favor.

This subject we conceive to be of vast importance, demanding the attention of every teacher in the land; and let me assure you, fellow-teachers, it is no cutopian scheme I am urging upon your attention, but a practicable and feasible plan for the improvement of our schools. And as it is to the teachers we must look for the first step toward progress, may we not hope to hear this subject fully and freely discussed by all the teachers who take an interest in its promotion.

J. J. H.

Slate Lick, Armstrong co.

The Globe.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Nov. 4, 1863.



Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION, REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

38,268 Men.

This is the quota of Pennsylvania under the late call of the President for 300,000 volunteers to recruit the regiments now in the field, and we have until the fifth day of January next, to furnish the men. On that day, the President announces, that a draft will commence for any deficiency that may then exist in the number of men called for. We do not know the number of men this county will have to furnish, but suppose it will be somewhere in the neighborhood of three hundred. Whatever the number may be, it is not too soon for Union men to think and act immediately.—Those who cannot go themselves should contribute of their means liberally to raise a good bounty that would induce those to go who are willing and can go. The Government must have the men—the brave men now in the field must be strengthened—and the men can be furnished before the 5th of January if every good Union citizen of the county will work with a will and with his means to answer the call of our President and our brave soldiers. What would our homes be worth to us if the rebellion should succeed? To defeat the rebellion fresh men must take the places of the killed and wounded, and of the thousands whose term of enlistment will expire in the spring.

"PATRIOTISM emanates from the heart, fills the soul, infuses itself into the whole man, and speaks and acts the same language. A friend of his country in war will feel, speak, and act for his country, revere his country's cause, and hate his country's enemies. America wants no friend, acknowledges the fidelity of no citizen, who, after war is declared, condemns the justice of her cause, and sympathizes with the enemy. All such are traitors in their hearts."

These principles were declared by STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS; they are not the principles of the "Democracy" which Governor Seymour, and would-be-Governor Woodward; and who ever revores the memory of DOUGLAS must despise the policy which these men advocate. The Democracy of DOUGLAS is embodied in the Union party which swept through Ohio like a storm, and grandly triumphed in Pennsylvania. It is the very opposite of the bogus Democracy which opposes the Government so meanly. Between DOUGLAS Democracy and Vallandigham "Democracy," what Democrat can fail to choose? The Union War Democracy will all follow the teaching of Douglas, and the Disunion Peace Rebel-sympathizing bogus Democracy will follow the teachings of Vallandigham.

☞ Fraud! fraud!! fraud!!! is the cry of the Opposition. Every disloyal paper printed in the State, to keep their spirits up, and to encourage their friends to continue in the ranks of the Southdown bogus Democratic organization, allege that Curtin was elected by fraud, and promise that at the next election they will *certainly* be successful. If the increased vote polled for Curtin by the Union party over the vote he received three years ago, is evidence that he received fraudulent votes, then it might also be said that the increased vote Woodward received over Foster's vote three years ago was also fraudulent. We know that thousands of loyal Democrats all over the State voted for Curtin, and yet the vote for Woodward is over 23,000 more than was the vote for Foster.—If there were any fraudulent votes given at the late election, the figures for Woodward show who received them.

Important Decision.

The Provost Marshal General, Jas. B. Fry, in a letter to an Assistant Provost Marshal General, in New York, informs him that the President has ordered that every person who has paid the three hundred dollars commutation shall receive the same credit therefor as if he had furnished a substitute and was exonerated from the military service for the time for which he was drafted, to wit: for three years.

The Official Vote of Ohio.

The official *home* vote of Ohio gives Brough 61,752 majority. The total vote of the State is 435,427. The soldiers' vote is yet to be added.

There was no truth in the rumor that Gov. Curtin was dead. He is enjoying good health.

Why "Democrats" Favor Volunteering.

We have said that the object of the "Democratic" politicians, says the *North American*, opposing a draft and advocating the volunteer system was to avoid taking the "Democrats" into the army, and keep up the drain of the loyal population which has been going on ever since the warbegan. In proof of this the annexed extract from the editorial columns of the Harrisburg *Patriot and Union*, the State organ of the "Democrats:"

"'MAKE YOUR VAUNTING TRUE.'—We hope to see the Curtinites, the Loyal Union Leaguers, who have talked and printed so much in favor of crushing the wicked rebellion, avail themselves of the opportunity offered by the President's proclamation for '300,000 more,' and rush valiantly to the field. They are in duty bound to do so; to make their words good, to square their practice with their professions, they must do so. Let us see, Curtin polled over 269,000 votes on the 13th. More than one half of these ought to be good fighting men, between the ages of twenty-one and forty-five. At least about 150,000 of them are able bodied, loyal abolitionists, fit for the field, chuck full of patriotism, in favor of all Lincoln's *war measures*, wild with anxiety to 'crush the rebellion,' and panting for confederate blood 'as the hart pantoth after the water brook.' The quota of Pennsylvania will not exceed 50,000, exactly one-third of the 150,000 shoddy warriors who voted for Curtin. Now, unless these men are liars, hypocrits, base pretenders, or mean, cowardly wretches, Uncle Abraham's requisition should be filled immediately, or at least within one month, from their own ranks, without calling upon a single 'disloyal copperhead' to shoulder a musket. They have it in their power now to serve their country, and prove the truth of their assertions at the same time, by falling into the ranks as privates at $23 or $24 per month, and marching to the front, away down in Dixie,' to shoot, flay, disperse and subjugate the hated Southrons. Will they do it? A friend looking over our shoulder whispers, 'Of course they will.' We doubt it, but shall wait to see."

Of course every Union voter whom these copperheads can drive into the army lessens the strength of the Union forces at home, and increases the chances of the copperheads obtaining possession of the offices. Here is the exact measure of the patriotism which prompts these efforts. Were it not that we interfere with their attempts to get possession of the offices, we might stay at home and welcome, and the army might go without reinforcements for all they care. But as the Union men were not the advocates of the volunteer system, we cannot understand why it should be any more incumbent on them than any body else to volunteer. Indeed, the obligation is on the other side altogether. The Union men are in favor of the draft, and have sustained it consistently. The copperheads demanded volunteering, and now that their demand has been conceded, it behooves them, not us, to find the volunteers. If the obligation to volunteer rests upon any body in particular, it certainly must be upon the copperheads themselves, since they have caused the draft to be set aside.

Come forth, therefore, ye "Democratic" politicians who were so bitter against conscription, and who wanted the volunteer system substituted; come forth and let us see the color of your patriotism. Where are all the thousands whom you promised to obtain with so much ease if the Government would only set aside the conscription and resort again to volunteering? Do not try now to sneak out of it and throw the obligation upon the Union men, who never favored volunteering. Show that you did not pursue this course as a mere trick to get rid of Union voters and leave the community in the hands of men of your own kidney. You can only do so by enlisting in the volunteer service, and if you do not, the inference will be irresistible that you felt yourselves to be in a woful minority on the popular vote, and used this device to get rid of enough Union voters to leave the management of our elections in your hands.

The President's proclamation has now been issued long enough to allow ample time for its effects to be witnessed. The copperhead Governors of New York and New Jersey have also issued proclamations. But we have yet to hear of any "Democratic" politicians responding to it by entering the service. The municipal Councils of Philadelphia and New York cities, both controlled by copperhead majorities, have appropriated several millions of dollars for bounties to induce recruits, but that is in the hope of persuading Union men to enlist, so as to leave a copperhead majority in each city to manage the local politics. Not a man of the copperheads has set the example of enlisting under these offers, or of starting a rendezvous among his fellow-copperheads.

Ample time will be allowed for them to show what they can do, and the *field will be left clear for their operations.* No Union man will interfere with them. And when they have manifested the hollowness of all their pretensions by refusing to volunteer or raise volunteers, the loyal Governors and the Union men will raise the troops in their own way, and the effort to obtain a copperhead majority at home by sending away the loyal voters will be as complete a fizzle as all the previous attempts of the same kind have been. It will be many a long day before the people of the free States will be caught napping as they were last fall. They have learned the severe lesson that they are a home garrison who have onerous duties to perform.

Let the copperheads contemplate the recent vote in Pennsylvania.—They had piled up the pyramid of fraud so high that they fondly imagined they had the game in their own hands. But the patriotic people have nobly arrayed themselves on the national side in such numbers as to overtop the enemy, and exceed even our great aggregate of 1860. No amount of drain of the Union strength to supply troops for the army can exhaust the wonderful elasticity of the party or the vitality of the great cause.—What we lose by volunteering we make up in accessions from the Democratic ranks. The course of the copperheads is constantly driving over to us thousands of patriotic, Union-loving Democrats. If we were to send forth 50,000 of our Union men now to reinforce Meade and Gillmore, we should get 75,000 to replace them from the Democratic ranks. But before we conclude to do so—as no doubt in the end we shall have to—we want this *boastful friend of the volunteer system*, the "Democratic party" to take the charge of the thing and show what it can do.

THEY DIE HARD.—The last *Monitor* has an editorial two columns in length on "the result of the late election and its lesson." The result seriously damaged their future prospects, and the lesson will do for all men of doubtful loyalty to study over during the long winter evenings.

THE Richmond *Examiner*, of the 27th, admits that the rebel rams built by the Lairds, and detained by orders of the British Government, were for the use of the Southern Confederacy.

THERE are many stories current in camp, as to what General Rosecrans replied to Bragg when he appeared before Chattanooga, on the morning of the Tuesday following the battle, demanding the surrender of Chattanooga. He accompanied the demand with the information that if not complied with he should shell the town.—Rosecrans received the flag and messenger with great courtesy, and returned for answer, "Shell and be d—d; this is none of my town."

A NOVEL ORDER.—On the 14th, Gen. Rosecrans received news of the Union victory in Ohio, and he immediately issued the following order:

"Ohio gone for Brough by 30,000.—Send word for three times three thro' the camps. No information of the reason for cheers to be given by our pickets."

Immediately on the receipt of this order, the different regiments were drawn up, and at the word of command three times three rousing cheers were given from one end of the line to the other, at the defeat of the most virulent traitor in the land, North or South. It is impossible to estimate the moral effect of this victory upon the army. There was as much rejoicing among the soldiers of every State as if they had achieved a brilliant victory on the battle-field.

WE are permitted to publish the following letter from our young friend, Sergeant Rudy:

Fairfax Court House, Va.,
Oct. 15, 1863.

Sir:—I seat myself to let you know that our much loved Captain Harry Gregg and Lieut. Green were taken prisoners. They were taken at Sulphur Springs, Va. On Monday, 12th, our company numbered 66 men before being engaged, and now numbers 22 men. It behaved splendidly, and the old 13th Regiment also. We were met by Fitz Hugh Lee's Division—nearly 5 men to our 1. Our company's horses not being used to firing we were dismounted, and deployed as skirmishers, when we were ordered to fall back. Their cavalry charged on us, but was repulsed by the old 13th Penna. and 10th N. Y., and on falling back we were attacked by another brigade of cavalry and infantry; that was the last place I saw Capt. Gregg. By that time we had almost reached the Rappahannock; General Gregg then opened on them with five pieces of artillery, which checked them until our forces had crossed the river. Our company has lost 3 sergeants and 4 corporals.

On yesterday, Oct. 14th, we were engaged near Warrenton Station, where I received a very severe wound through the left leg below the knee. Our company has seen hard times; I think it will be taken to Washington to recruit. Yours truly,

E. S. RUDY,
1st Sergt. Co. N, 13th Pa.

—The following members of Capt. Gregg's company were also captured at the same time:

Sergeants—L A Zuck, J Galloway, J Mason; Corporals—F Leavy, S Edmiston, J Myers.

Privates—T Arble, J Burns, G Brindle, A Briggs, L Briggs, H Dezarts, J Edwards, H Eitors, F Eiters, H Fuller, R Goodman, A Hilton, J Henry, M Honning, J Houseman, J Holoken, J Keller, J Lee, G Miller, J Morris, C Mills, G Richardson, P Richardson, G Schmital, J Skinner, J Sipes, J Sanders, A Stovers.

☞ Fine Cigars and Tobacco for sale at Lewis' Book Store

School books of all kinds, Stationery of the best, bibles, hymn-books, etc., etc., etc., for sale at Lewis' book store.

GOLD PENS.—A fine assortment of Pocket and Desk Gold Pens just received at Lewis' Book Store

☞ An assortment of Card Photographs at Lewis' Book Store

WAR FOR THE UNION.

The Army of the Cumberland.

Nashville, Oct. 29.—Lookout Mountain was taken on the 28th by our troops, under General Hooker, with the Eleventh Army Corps, a portion of the Twelfth, and Palmer's division of the Fourth Corps. They met with no serious opposition.

The river is now opened to Chattanooga, and the Army of the Cumberland relieved from any danger of having its communication cut off.

Washington, Oct. 30.—The *Star* of this evening contains information that on the 27th inst., by a very brilliant movement, which was planned and executed under the direction of General Smith, chief of engineers in the department of the Cumberland, two wagon roads and the use of the river lines of supplies were acquired for the forces at Chattanooga, thus relieving the command of General Thomas of its chief embarrassment.

General Smith's operations at the mouth of Lookout valley are spoken of as a great success, and their brilliancy cannot be exaggerated.

Maj. General Thomas has telegraphed to the War Department the following despatch, dated 9 o'clock yesterday morning:

"General Hooker was attacked at 12 o'clock midnight. A severe fight continued for two hours, with lighter work until 4 o'clock, A. M. Hooker reports, at 7.30 this morning, that the conduct of his troops was splendid.—They repelled every attack made on them, and drove the enemy from every position they assailed."

FROM CHARLESTON.

Morris Island, Tuesday, Oct. 27, '63—12 M.—Three heavy guns have been turned upon the city of Charleston, and each one has thrown one shell containing Greek fire into the very heart of that place.

Other guns are to open upon the city this afternoon.

It was not intended at first to make the commencement of such vigorous operations, but circumstances have changed the programme entirely.

Our batteries are also at work on Johnston, Sumter, and Moultrie.

The enemy reply reservedly to-day. He is evidently taken with surprise so far as the shelling of Charleston is concerned, although he has had sufficient warning.

Four monitors are in position off Sullivan's Island. It is understood they will engage the rebel works this afternoon.

The Ironsides shows no disposition to participate. Her ropes are strung with sailors' washing.

Headquarters, Department of the South, Tuesday, Oct. 27th, 1863.—A number of the heavy guns in Wagner and Gregg were opened on Sumter, Moultrie and Johnson yesterday morning. The firing was continued at regular intervals throughout the day until dark, and resumed again this morning.

The range of the guns on Johnson and Sumter is one-third less than it was before the capture of Wagner and Gregg. The firing on our side is excellent—every shot seems to be effective. The enemy did not commence an animated reply till about noon yesterday. His practice is inferior to that exhibited weeks ago.

At the present moment of writing not a casualty has occurred on our side, and no perceptible damage to our works has been sustained.

The artillery is in charge of the 3rd Rhode Island Regiment, they having been ordered to the pieces on Sunday. The land batteries alone are engaged. The object of the fire was to get perfect range of the rebel works, and to prevent the construction of any interior batteries and the mounting of any guns on Sumter. It cannot be put down as the commencement of any vigorous assault, and the public must not anticipate news of stirring import by the arrival of the succeeding transport. That preparations have been making for some weeks for active movements is patent to us all, and will be more so when the actual moment arrives.

AFFAIRS IN ARKANSAS.

Cairo, Oct. 30.—Advices from Little Rock to the 19th, state that volunteering for the Union army continues to be successful. The militia organizations in the Northwestern part of the State numbers 2,000. Captain Ryan, of General Steele's staff, has been appointed Superintendent for the organization of loyal troops for the defence of the State.

Dobbins, the notorious guerilla, was surprised last week at Tulip, and $32,000 in Confederate notes captured

Deserters from Price's rebel army are daily arriving at Little Rock and Pine Bluffs, and taking the oath of allegiance. At the last accounts more than half of his army had deserted.

Guerillas, under Campbell, entered Charlestown, Missouri, last night, robbing the stores and citizens. They took Colonel Deal prisoner, who shot two of the party. Campbell was captured and has been brought here in irons.

Good News from Gen. Banks' Department.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 22.—The latest news received from the army is up to yesterday afternoon, and is of the most cheering character.

Major General Franklin entered Opelucas, at noon yesterday. The enemy made a stand about five miles in front of the town, with a body of troops composed of infantry, cavalry and artillery, but they were quickly driven from the field. This result has followed every attempt of the enemy to make a stand during the present campaign on the Lecho.

Several small expeditions have recently been sent across Lake Ponchartrain into the Mississippi river, where they destroyed several rebel tanneries and salt works, besides other valuable rebel property. They met several parties of rebel soldiers. In the skirmishes which ensued, the Union troops were victorious.

Eight released prisoners died on the boat on their way North, having been actually starved to death.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS.

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the said Commonwealth:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, The President of the United States, by his Proclamation, bearing date on the third day of this month, has invited the citizens of the United States to set apart

THURSDAY, THE TWENTY SIXTH OF NOVEMBER, NEXT,

as a day of thanksgiving and prayer. Now

I, ANDREW G. CURTIN,

Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby recommend, that the people of Pennsylvania do set apart and observe the said day accordingly, and that they do especially return thanks to Almighty God, for the gathered harvests of the fruits of the Earth,—

For the prosperity with which he has blessed the industry of our people,—

For the general health and welfare which He has graciously bestowed upon them,—

And for the crowning mercy by which the blood-thirsty and devastating enemy was driven from our soil by the valor of our brethren, freemen of this and other States,—

And that they do especially pray for the continuance of the blessings which have been heaped upon us by the Divine Hand,—

And for the safety and welfare and success of our brethren in the field, that they may be strengthened to the overthrow and confusion of the rebels now in arms against our beloved Country;—

So that Peace may be restored in all our borders, and the Constitution and Laws of the land be everywhere within them, re-established and sustained.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State at Harrisburg, this twenty-eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-eighth.

By the Governor: A. G. CURTIN.
ELI SLIFER, Secy. of the Commonwealth.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the said Commonwealth:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, The President of the United States, by Proclamation, bearing date on the Seventeenth day of October, inst., has called for THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND VOLUNTEERS, to recruit the regiments now in the field from the respective States: And whereas, By information received this day, *the quota of the State of Pennsylvania under* said call is declared to be THIRTY-EIGHT THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY-EIGHT MEN, (38,268.) And whereas, The President, in his said Proclamation, requests the Governors of the respective States to assist in raising the force thus required:

Now, therefore, I, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do earnestly call on the good and loyal freemen of this Commonwealth, to enlist in the service of the United States, under the Proclamation aforesaid, so that the required quota may be made up before the Fifth day of January next, on which day the President announces that a draft will commence for any deficiency that may then exist in the same.

The freemen of Pennsylvania enlisting under this call will be attached to regiments from this State. All who are willing to enlist are requested to present themselves at once, for that purpose, to the United States Provost Marshals' recruiting and mustering offices, in the respective cities, towns and counties. They will receive the following sums as allowance, pay, premium, and bounty, viz:

To every recruit who is a *veteran volunteer*, as defined in General Orders of the War Department of June 25, 1863, No. 191, for recruits or veteran volunteers, one month's pay in advance, and a bounty and premium amounting to $402. To all other recruits not veterans, accepted and enlisted as required in existing Orders, one months pay in advance, and in addition a bounty and premium amounting to $302.

Any further information desired can be obtained from the Provost Marshals of the respective districts.

In making this appeal to the good and loyal freemen of Pennsylvania, I feel entire confidence that it will be effectually responded to. The approaching expiration of the term of enlistment of the men now in the field renders it necessary to replenish our regiments. Let us maintain the glory which their valor and conduct have reflected on the Commonwealth, and let our people show, by their promptness and alacrity on this occasion, that they have not abated in courage or love of country, or in the determination that the unholy rebellion, already stunned and staggering, shall be utterly crushed and extinguished.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State at Harrisburg, this twenty-eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three and of the Commonwealth the eighty-eighth

By the Governor; A. G. CURTIN.
ELI SLIFER, Sec'y of the Commonwealth.

The Enrolment and the Draft.

PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct 19, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report, for your information, certain general facts connected with the draft, as shown by reports made up to this time.

The machinery for executing the enrolment act is in complete working order. The law as it stands cannot be made to develop the entire military strength of the nation, and the execution of it has been rendered exceedingly difficult by the efforts made in various ways to resist or evade it, or to escape from its operation.

Its fruits, therefore, are not as abundant as they will be from a perfected law and more thoroughly established system of executing it All the advantages, however, which could reasonably have been expected from the law are accruing.

Its general principles distribute the burdens of military service fairly among those liable to bear them, but there is perhaps more generosity than justness in some of its humane provisions. With certain modifications, which can readily be made by Congress, the military strength of the country may, by the direct and indirect operation of this act, be surely and cheaply brought into the field.

Several of the Western States have not been subjected to the present draft on account of the excess of volunteers heretofore furnished, and from the same cause the quotas in other Western States are rendered quite small; the present draft is, therefore, but a partial one, and no specific total was established as the quota for it.

Of those drawn in the present draft, including the 50 per cent. additional over 80 per cent. have reported in accordance with the orders of the boards. Of the 20 per cent. who have not reported, many are not wilful deserters, being unavoidably absent, at sea and the like. The deserters are being arrested.

Of all examined about 30 per cent. have been exempted on account of physical disability, about 30 per cent. have been exempted under the provisions of the second section of the act, or found not liable to military duty on account of alienage, unsuitableness of age non-residents, &c. Those who are not liable to military duty, and form no part of the national forces, and therefore have been erroneously enrolled, appear in the general reports of the boards among those exempted, because their non-ability to serve could not be established until they came before the boards. The number of exemptions is thus made to appear much larger than what it really is.

About 40 per cent. of the men examined have been held to service, and have either entered the army in person, furnished substitutes, or paid commutation.

About one-half of those held to service have paid commutation; of the remainder about one-third have gone in person, and two-thirds have furnished substitutes, and all except a few in transit and a small proportion of deserters from among the earlier substitutes accepted, are in the ranks of their regiments in front of the enemy. It is fair to suppose that most of those who wilfully fail to report, and thus become deserters, are physically fit for service; if they had been examined the proportion exempted for physical disability would have been reduced to about 25 per cent. The proportion of exemptions would be still further reduced by purging the enrolment lists before draft of all cases of manifest unfitness, and of aliens and others not liable to military duty, as may be done where this system of raising troops is well established.

The propositions above given are based upon the reports up to this time from the seventy-three Congressional districts where the draft has been completed, or has most nearly approached completion.

Since the present rebellion began about 200,000 soldiers, after entering service, have been discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability. It is probable that at least one-half of them were unfit for service when received. It may be safely said that forty millions of money was uselessly expended in bringing them into the field, to say nothing of their subsequent expense to the Government

In Great Britian, under the system of voluntary enlistment, the rejections average over 27 per cent. In France, from 1831 to 1842, the average number of exemptions annually was 94,860; so that, to secure the contingent of 80,000 men, 174,860 conscripts were annually examined.

Of the recruits who presented themselves for enlistment in our regular army in 1852, 70 per cent. were rejected for physical infirmities, exclusive of age or stature. Between the 1st January and 1st July last, more than one-half were rejected. These were men who desired to be accepted. These proportions are of interest in connection with the fact that less than one-third of the drafted men who desire not to be accepted have been exempted on account of physical unfitness.

There have been but few cases of incompetency, fraud, neglect, or abuse in the examination of drafted men.—These men have, however, in many ways been swindled by rogues having no connection with the boards of enrolment, as, for example, the fact that certain drafted men were physically unfit for service has become unknown to these sharpers, when it was perhaps not known to the men themselves, and they have so far imposed upon the ignorance or credulity of the drafted men as to get from them sums of money to secure an exemption to which the rogues knew they were entitled and would surely receive, and the drafted men, finding themselves exempted as promised, have sometimes thought and given out that they secured exemption by bribery of drafting officers, whereas they were legally entitled to exemption, *and have* themselves been swindled by sharpers.

All has been done that seemed proper under existing laws to check these evils, and to meet properly the few cases of criminality and incompetency which have occurred among the officers of this bureau.

All the expenditures up to this time on account of this bureau, including the enrolment, draft, and pay of officers, and persons connected with it, are but little over $1,200,000. These expenditures include all made on account of the machinery which has produced the arrest and return of twenty thousand deserters.

The amount of money received from the draft up to this date is about ten times as great as all the expenses incurred on account of the enrolment act; those resulting from the New York riots are not however, included *in this statement, as they are more* properly attributable to other causes and other persons than to the draft or the officers of this bureau.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General.
Hon. E. M. STANTON, Sec'y. of War.

Rebel Terms of Peace.

The terms of peace which the Richmond *Enquirer* proposes to the "Yankees" should open the eyes of the peace men of the North, particularly those who voted for Woodward at the last election, with the hope that the success would bring peace. Among the other mild measures proposed and demanded, is:

"The pretension of that country to prevent by force the separation of the States MUST BE ABANDONED, which is equivalent to an avowal that our enemies WERE WRONG FROM THE FIRST; and of course, as they waged a causeless and wicked war upon us, they ought in STRICT JUSTICE to be required according to usage in such cases, to REIMBURSE TO US THE WHOLE OF OUR EXPENSES AND LOSSES IN THE COURSE OF THE WAR."

To do this would tax every man in the North ONE-HALF OF HIS WEALTH. This is the character of the traitors down South. They would first pillage and plunder the North, and then tax us half our means to pay their debts. To this would the copperhead leaders have led us in the election of Woodward and their peace doctrines. But, thanks to the loyal and patriotic, Gov. Curtin is re-elected, and his peace is rebel submission and no paying of any debts but our own.

Gen. McClellan.

The Baltimore *American* was one of those papers which, like the *Express*, was partial to Gen. McClellan, and cordially supported him so long as he was in the field—as we do all Generals while retained in their respective commands—thus speaks of the estimation in which McClellan is now held by the loyal men of the border States:

General McClellan has "spoken in public" at last, and the time and occasion of giving utterance to his sentiments has swept from his side all those truly loyal men who had adhered to him through good and bad report. Here in Maryland his friends were numbered by thousands—they refused to believe the accusations against his loyalty—they contended that he would in due time clear his escutcheon of all imputations—of lack of earnestness in the prosecution of the war and the maintenance of the Union—but his letter in opposition to the election of Governor Curtin, and in favor of the defeated Semi-Rebel candidate, has dashed their hopes, and made them ready to believe anything and everything that has been charged against him.

Next to Vallandigham there is no man in the country whose loyalty had been more strongly impeached than Judge Woodward's, whose election as Governor of Pennsylvania Gen. McClellan regarded "as called for by the interests of the nation." But, independent of this, there was reason why Gen. McClellan should of all men have taken no part in this contest, even if his political prejudices were with Judge Woodward. We know that Gov. Curtin was one of the most earnest defenders of General McClellan, and that at as late a day as the removal of General Hooker from the command of the Army of the Potomac he accompanied a party of leading men from New York and Pennsylvania to Washington, and urged and begged the President to reinstate him in command. General McClellan knew this fact, and also that he had on all occasions disagreed with his political friends in their opposition to him—that he refused to believe their imputations against his character as a loyal man and a soldier, and had lost influence with the authorities at Washington on this account.

But independent of all this, Gen. McClellan knew that the party which hoped to elect Judge Woodward is as disloyal as the secessionists of Maryland. They rejoice in Rebel victories and mourn over their defeats. Their political animosity to the Administration is so great that they have lost all love of country and are ready to sacrifice their nationality to crush their political opponents. Gen. McClellan has broken his long silence to array himself with these malcontents, and by so doing has sunk himself beyond all redemption in the estimation of all who are truly loyal. We want no such men in command of loyal armies, and if the President was satisfied of the sentiments now expressed by Gen. McClellan, we, for the first time in the columns of the *American*, thank him for persistently refusing to yield to the urgent appeals made to him for his re-instatement.

MARRIED,

By Peter Swoope, at his house, on 29th of October, 1863, Mr. CHARLES DORMER to Miss CATHARINE NEGLEY, of Saxton, Bedford county, Pa.

On the same day, Mr. WM. HICKS to Miss SUSAN WALL, of Walker township, Huntingdon county, Pa.

On the same day, Mr. JOHN MYERS to Miss CATHARINE ANN CORNELIUS, of McVeytowr, Mifflin county, Pa.

DIED,

In the Campbell Hospital in Washington City, D. C. on the 17th of October 1863. ARCHIBALD MONTGOMERY BELL, of the 148th, Reg't., Penna. Volunteers, in the 23rd. year of his age. The dec'd., was a kind and lovely youth, free from those contaminating influences which ruin so many young men. And though of fragile frame, and tender constitution, he could not listen to the distant din of war in cold apathy, when the last hope of human liberty was threatened by the most ungrateful, wicked and cruel rebellion with which the pages of human history has ever been stained. But burning with patriotism, he left the sweets of domestic life, responded to his country's call, and nobly defended its Banner in the Army of the Potomac, under Hooker, Burnside and Mead, and until he fell a victim by typhoid fever. His oldest brother, John Bell, was shot through the heart *whilst gallantly repelling the rebels* in the battle of South Mountain, on the 14th, of September 1862—leaving a noble hearted, tender and widowed christian Mother to mourn the loss of her first born, who now weeps over the remains of her second son. Her third boy is still in the Army, doing battle under Burnside. Her fourth, and only son, at home, too young to participate in the strife of war, though anxious to join our noble Army. None but a rebel or traitor would blush on mingling a tear with that bereaved widow.

"In Rama was there a voice heard, *lamentation, and weeping and great* mourning, Rachel weeping for her children and would not be comforted because they are not."

How long O Lord, shall the ensanguined fields of cruel war, with garments rolled in blood—How long shall the lamentations of widows, and the *cries of Orphans made such by this* wicked rebellion—How long shall the graves of the slain and the spirits of those who have fallen in defence of human liberty, cry unto thee for the conquest of our national foes.

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS.

WOOD & PEROT, 1136 Ridge avenue,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Offer for sale upon the most favorable Terms, NEW and BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS in great variety, of IRON RAILINGS for CEMETERIES, RESIDENCES, &c., of Wrought and Cast Iron, and GALVANIZED IRON and BRASS TUBING; IRON VERANDAHS, BALCONIES, STAIRS, CORNICES, FOUNTAINS, GATES, COLUMNS, HITCHING POSTS, LAMP STANDS, VASES, TABLES, FLOWER STANDS, SOFAS, CHAIRS, STATUARY, ANIMALS, and all other Iron Work of a Decorative character. Designs forwarde dfor selection. Persons applying for the same, will please state the kind of work needed.

Sept. 9, 1863-3m

PUBLIC NOTICE.

All persons interested will please take notice, that the undersigned deputy Collector of U. S. Internal Revenue for Huntingdon county, will attend on the 1st and 2d Tuesdays of each month, at the Jackson Hotel, in the borough of Huntingdon, to receive taxes, &c., commencing on the 7th July.

JAMES CLARKE.

July 7th, 1863.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Nov. 4, 1863.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

☞ Good dry wood, oats, corn, and potatoes, will be taken in payment of subscription to *The Globe*.

"*First National Bank of Huntingdon.*"—This institution went into operation on Monday last. The following are the officers: George W. Garrettson, Cashier; Jas. M. Bell, President; James Gwin, Vice-President; Thos. Fisher, John Scott, Wm. Dorris, Jr., and Wm. P. Orbison, Directors; and John H. Glazier, Teller and Book Keeper. This is a sound institution, and is under the control and management of gentlemen.

PERSONS wishing to invest money in safe property will do well to attend the sale of real estate at Mapleton on Friday, the 20th inst. See advertisement of Jas. Donaldson.

☞ Dr. S. S. Cummins of Lewistown, was instantly killed on the railroad, near that place, on Thursday last. He was standing on the track, looking for a train from the west, when one from the east came up behind him—the engine striking him, fracturing his skull, and instantly killing him.

☞ Mr. Wm. O. Decker, of this place, has been appointed Freight and Ticket Agent and Telegraph Operator at Dudley. From the experience he has had while in the employ of the Penna. Railroad Co., we think the Broad Top Co. have made a good selection.

STILL ON A STRIKE.—The miners in the Broad Top coal region are still on a strike. A very large number of them have left and gone to other parts and those that remain talk of holding out. About one week ago the weigh scales at Crawford Colliery owned by the Broad Top company, were burned, and it is supposed they were set on fire by some of the strikers. The only coal shipped over the road now is some stock coal which has accumulated at the mines; this, however, will soon be sent off—then Broad Top will be dull enough.

BROKE DOWN.—Last Saturday one of the heavy stringers on the trestle at the canal coal deposit at upper end of town, broke down while the shifting locomotive was upon it. Luckily, the engine did not go to the bottom, but only turned on its side. The engineer, Wm. Foster, was thrown thro' the window, and narrowly escaped with his life. The "Dinkey" was on the track again by ten o'clock that night.

GAME.—Game is very plenty this season. We noticed Dr. Dock, from Harrisburg, a few days ago, with a fine assortment consisting of one deer, two wild turkeys, one 'coon, six pheasants, six squirrels, and some other small game. On Friday we also noticed a man passing through Dudley with a fine young buck thrown over his horse. Upon conversing with him, he told us that he seen over twenty that day. Wouldn't care if some gentleman would send us a string.

STORE ROBBERY.—On Saturday night a week last, the store of James Cree, of Dublin township, this county, was entered by boring out the bolt of the window shutter and removing the sash. Goods were taken to the amount of one hundred and fifty or two hundred dollars, consisting of calicoes, delaines, muslins, satinets and sundries.

GEORGE DECKER, boatman, of this place, aged 35 years, died at Pittston, Luzerne county, on the 27th ult. The deceased was in his usual good health, run his boat into the lock, and fell dead while at the snubbing post.

SERG'T. E. S. RUDY, of Capt. Gregg's cavalry company, arrived in town on Sunday morning last on furlough of thirty days. He received a bullet through his left leg below the knee at Bristoe's Station, and was also injured in his left shoulder by a shell. Our brave young friend expects to be again ready to face the enemy in a few weeks.

Died, in this place on Thursday last, after a brief illness, ROBERT STITT, aged 66 years. Mr. Stitt returned home some three weeks ago from Washington, where he had been in the employ of the Government for two years past.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP, Oct. 23, 1863.

MR. LEWIS—*Dear Sir*:—The election is over; we have met the enemy and they are ours. The loyal people of good old Huntingdon are indebted to the "Globe" and the Journal" for their able and fearless support of loyal men and principles. But allow me to say, R. B. Petrikin, Speer, Caldwell & Co., done as much, or more, by their speeches, and the teaching of the "Monitor," to swell the vote in the county as anything else. It is a pitty that the Union men did not get them to stump the State. Had they done so, there is no doubt but Curtin's majority would have been 50,000. It is aid the Copperheads were in great tribulation this fall, on account of the Constitution and the *habeas corpus*,—their speakers have made them believe the Constitution is some part of the old Democratic machine and the Republicans have got it and wont give it up to them, although Judge Taney has decided that it does not belong to the Republicans or Union men, and if the Democrats do not get it back they cannot carry another election. In some of the townships of Centre county, some of the voters have been perplexed to know what the *habeas corpus* is—whether it is a beast or reptile, or whether it has wings or fins and scales, or what it is; they say they never heard of it before. Meek, of the Bellefonte "Watchman," has been trying to enlighten them on the thing, but still they do not understand. Could not Bruce Petrikin make a pilgrimage to Centre and explain to them what the 'tarnal thing is? One thing more, we do not wish to dictate as to what you should or should not print, but do not disgrace the "Globe" by noticing Speer, Petrikin, Caldwell & Co. They are too contemptible to have their names mentioned in a decent journal, much less in a loyal community O, did not their speeches make votes.

It would be gratifying to some of the men of the 46th P. V. Militia to know how many days Bruce was on duty, and how often he stood guard, and how he managed to keep his suit of blue so clean in that frog pond at Moyamensing, and how he managed to get to Harrisburg, just one hour before we were mustered out of service.

UNION AND WORKER.

P. S.—If Woodward had been elected, he was to start the dry-goods and grocery business, and sell muslin and calico at 10 @ 12 cents per yard, and whiskey at 3 cents a "nip."

U. and W.

From the 53rd. Regt., P. V.

CAMP 53rd. PA. VOLS.
NEAR TURKEY RUN, VA.
Oct. 24th., 1863.

MR. EDITOR.—Our last was written in a "dark and gloomy forest" on the banks of the Rapidan. Since then, the vicissitudes of war have considerably changed the location of our Camp. Since then, we have traversed almost every road and cow-path between Culpepper and Centreville, with the "Johnnies" sometimes uncomfortably near on our flanks. We have even not been able to find as much idle time as we could send a short communication to the *Globe*. You have no doubt long since heard of all the movements the army made within the last fortnight, but as the 2nd. Corps bore the most conspicuous part in the late movements, it would perhaps be of some interest to the readers of the *Globe* to hear of its doings. We shall in as few words as possible give a history of all its movements. On the 7th inst., we were relieved from duty on the Rapidan by the 6th. Corps, as we had up to that time done most of the picket duty, which, on account of the long line to be guarded, had become very hard. We marched back, and went into Camp between Culpepper Court House and Brandy Station. On the 10th., we again had eight days rations issued to us which showed very conclusively that a march of considerable length was to be made. We had not long time to speculate upon these 'wonderous signs," as we a few hours afterwards received orders to march immediately. We took the road leading to Sperryville, and soon passed the 3rd. Corps drawn up in line of battle, while all the sick were being sent to the rear as fast as possible. This looked as if something serious was going to take place, and demonstrated very clearly that Gen. Lee was again trying one of his well known flanking games. When a few miles on the Sperryville road we halted until two o'clock on the morning of the 11th., when we were ordered to cook coffee and be ready to march at three. After marching and counter-marching over stumps, stones, and creek, we at last got fairly started on the road towards the Rappahannock. Nothing of any interest occurred during this day's march, and by four in the evening we had reached Bealton Station, five miles on the north side of the Rappahannock, when we encamped for the night. On the 12th., we again received orders to march at about 10 o'clock A. M. To the astonishment of all we again headed for the Rappahannock, which we recrossed the same place where we had crossed the day previous. But our astonishment was not so great when soon after we heard the sharp report of rifles in our front. The enemy however soon gave up the attack and retreated followed by the 2nd., 5th., and 6th., Corps. Night soon came on and all lay down to rest. At 12 o'clock the order came along the line "pack up." Away marched the 2nd. Corps, through the dark, at a rate which may well give it the title by which it is know "the flying corps." We now for the third time within two days crossed the Rappahannock. By 3 A. M, we had again reached Bealton Station where we hoped to get some rest. But the saying is "there is no rest for the wicked" and away we again marched towards Sulphur Springs, which place we reached by 8 A. M. The enemy however, being more anxious to capture our supply trains which were then moving towards Manassas, than to fight us, had left and were moving, no doubt to capture the trains, and if possible to cut off the rear guard of the army which consisted of our Corps (the second.) Having taken a sumptuous meal of "hard tack and salt pork" we again started on the road towards Warrenton Junction. Arriving near the Junction, we took the road leading to Auburn. Everything went off smoothly and we had almost concluded that we would have no trouble with the enemy. As we neared Auburn we came up with the 3rd. Corps which was retreating on the same road, and now and then we would see a wounded man carried to the rear, which appeared as if there was trouble ahead. The enemy had attacked the advance guard of the 3rd. Corps under Gen. Berry, which was gallantly repulsed by our men. As it now commenced to get dark, and the roads being blocked by troops and trains of the 3rd. Corps, the 2nd. Corps went into bivouac, with orders to be ready to march at a moments warning. It was 3 o'clock A. M. on the 14th. before the 3rd., Corps had cleared the road. One Division (the 1st.,) was detailed as rear guard and consequently had to wait until the 2nd. and 3rd. Divisions with the trains had all passed. About sun rise the men were ordered to make coffee, but the sharp report of rifles on our left flank soon put the coffee making business to an end. No sooner had the firing commenced on the left, than a battery opened on us quite near on our right flank. This was rather unexpected and some of the Conscripts had some little inclination to limber to the rear. They were however soon got into line again, and the remainder of the day did nobly. The battery on the right was soon silenced by our artillery, and was forced to entirely abandon the position it occupied. No sooner was it silenced however than another battery from the left opened on us. The hardest artillery fight of the war ensued. A regular torrent of shot and shell was sent amongst us, but our artillery returned the compliment with equal rapidity. A number of men were killed and wounded on our side. Company C of our regiment from Huntingdon county had two men severely wounded by shell. Sergeant Anthony J. Beaver of Marklesburg the noblest stripe of the soldier and gentleman, had his arm fearfully shattered by a piece of shell, which made amputation necessary. The enemy having now been repulsed, and the troops and trains all gone, so that the road was again open, the division commenced gradually to march off in the direction in which the other divisions had gone. Nothing appeared to be in our way now, and everything appeared to go on finely until we reached the railroad which we now follow. While marching along the sound of cannon could distinctly be heard in our front. This appeared very much as if we might be surround, but on we marched. The report of cannon became more distinct until at last we could see the smoke of cannon on both sides. The enemy was now straining every nerve to cut us off, and they indeed came very near accomplishing their ends, for just as we crossed the rail road and formed a junction with the remainder of the Corps the rebel skirmishers closed in behind us. The whole Corps was now safe, and the battle of Bristoe followed, in which the enemy sustained a severe repulse. This was certainly one of the most spirited engagements of the war, and the 2nd. Corps fully sustained its high reputation as a fighting Corps. Gen. Warren handled the Corps with consummate skill, and showed himself an able commander. The invaluable services of Gen. Warren and the 2nd Corps on this retreat can be best judged by reading the general order issued by Gen. Meade on the 15th., with reference to the Corps. As our Division (the first) was rear guard as a matter of course, the best Brigade with the best Brigade Commander had to be selected as the rear Brigade, as such a position in time of a retreat is a very *important* one. To find the *best* Brigade in this old Division is pretty hard as each one claims that title. But Gen. Caldwell took it upon himself to judge which he thought the most trust-worthy, and Col. John R. Brook with the 4th. Brigade was placed in the rear to cover the retreat. Col. Brook has been Brigade commander ever since last April, and on this late move he has doubly distinguished himself as a brave and able commander. If there is a man in the service who claims the right of promotion, it is certainly Col. Brook. We have long looked to see the star on his shoulder, but thus far we have been disappointed. We hope however, that true merit may be fully appreciated, and we may see the now gallant Colonel come out with the "star and yellow sash." On the night of the 14th., we continued the march to Centreville. The enemy did not take the challenge of battle there offered him. The army remained around Centreville till on the 19th., when we again moved forward, but found the enemy had left. We moved on, and on the 20th., arrived at Auburn, where the battle had taken place on the 14th. Remained at Auburn until the 23rd., when we marched to this place. We are only some two miles from the town of Warrenton. The enemy appears to have left for parts unknown, nevertheless, we suppose Gen. Meade knows of their whereabouts. What Gen. Lee had intended to do by his move is a little hard to conjecture, but there is not the least doubt but what he was foiled in his plans. His loss at Bristoe was doubtless very heavy, while his well known plan of capturing trains did not work. What the next move will be is not known only to those who should know, but that there is a move intended is certain from the fact that we this evening received orders to be ready to move at very short notice. The men were at times somewhat downcast to think that we had to make a move to the rear again, but all their evil forebodings were forgotten when they heard of the election of A. G. Curtin. There was a general rejoicing amongst the men when the news of his re-election was received. The soldiers of Pennsylvania looked with breathless suspense upon the election, because it was feared by many that the copperheads would be too strong for the Union men, as the soldiers were not permitted to vote. The soldiers were waiting to see whether the citizens of Pennsylvania would declare for or against them. And the readers of the *Globe* may be sure, there was a general rejoicing amongst them when they heard that their course was endorsed by those at home. The copperheads must feel most abominably under the weather as they were so sanguine of success. Pennsylvania has done nobly. All praise to her Union loving citizens.

Yours, PILUM.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC SALE,

On Friday, the 20th of November, 1863,

The following property situate in the village of Mapleton, Huntingdon county, Pa.,

1st. The Brick Tavern Stand, including the maple grove and the necessary out-buildings, covering about two acres of ground.

2d. The stone building and Warehouse attached, and shoe-shop, together with all necessary outbuildings, comprising two lots of ground 90 by 100 feet.

3d. Two acres of ground through which a never-failing stream of water passes with 32 feet head and fall—an excellent situation for the improvement of water power.

4th. Fifteen Building Lots suitable for business points or private residences.

The above property will be sold between the hours of ten and five o'clock on said day, without reserve, and terms of payment will be made easy for the purchasers.

☞ My father, who resides on the property, will show each parcel to persons wishing to examine them, prior to or on the day of sale.

Nov. 4, 1863. JAMES DONALDSON.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—[Estate of Elizabeth Malone, dec'd.] Letters of Administration upon the estate of Elizabeth Malone, late of Franklin township, Huntingdon county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons indebted will make immediate payment. WILLIAM M'CLINE, Administrator.
Nov. 4, 1863-6t

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE. [Estate of Sarah E. Decker, dec'd.] Letters of Administration upon the estate of Sarah E. Decker, of Huntingdon borough, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons indebted will make immediate payment. N. C. DECKER, Administrator.
Nov. 4, 1863-6t.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Coffee Run. for month ending October 31st, 1863:

Brindle, Jonathan	Cart, N. John
Brumbaugh, Peter	Clark, Melinda
Burkholder, B. James	Fisher, M. Silas
Beaver, Henry	Hessell, Matilda
Bowman, Michael	Hall, Catharine
Baker, Mattie	Mench, H. S.
Carbaugh, Samuel	Reith, Thomas
Carbaugh, Mary	Stone, Jacob 2
	Stark, John

Coffee Run, Oct. 31, 1863* S. COHN, P. M.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

November 2, 1863.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$6,50@7,50
Common and Superfine	$5,44@5,75
Rye Flour	$6.50
Corn Meal ℔ bl	$4.00
Extra White Wheat	$2,00
Fair and Prime Red	$1,40@1,61
Rye	$1,20
Corn, prime Yellow	$1 07,
Oats	.80
Cloverseed, ℔64 lbs	$7.25
Timothy	$2,50@2,75
Flaxseed,	$3,15
Wool	.70@78c
Hides	9

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Extra Family Flour ℔ bbl	$6,50@7.00
Extra do ℔ cwt	3,50
White Wheat	1,30
Red Wheat	1,25
Rye	1,00
Corn	.70
Oats	.65
Cloverseed	6,00
Flaxseed	2,00
Dried Apples	1,50
Butter	.20
Eggs	.12
Lard	.10
Ham	.10
Shoulder	8
Sides	8
Tallow	9

COURT AFFAIRS.

TRIAL LIST—NOVEMBER TERM, 1863.

FIRST WEEK.

Mary C. McCauley	vs West Branch Ins. Co.
Glasgow, Taylor, et al	vs J. Entrekin, jr, et al.
J. Dougherty for use	vs W. S. Entrekin, garnishee.
W. W. & D. C. Entrekin	vs M. Stone & J. Entrekin.

SECOND WEEK.

W. W. & D. C. Entrekin	vs Michael Stone.
Same	vs Same.
Geo. W. Vaughan, admr.	vs Brice X. Blair.
Campbell for Wietman	vs J. W. Mattern.
B. Megahan's adm. for use	vs Elizabeth Megahan.
Jacob Miller	vs John McComb.
Thomas Norris	vs Isaac Yocum.

WM. C. WAGONER, Prot'y.

Huntingdon, Oct 21, 1863.

GRAND JURORS.

Saml Beck, gentleman, Warriorsmark.
Israel Baker, farmer, Tod.
Sterret Cummins, farmer, Jackson.
James Duff, mason, Jackson.
David E. Eshleman, painter, Shirley.
David Friedley, butcher, Walker.
Jacob Felmlee, farmer, Tell.
H G Fisher, merchant, Huntingdon.
John Hanawalt, farmer, Union.
Daniel Hawn, laborer, Brady.
John Herncane, jr., farmer, Shirley.
Samuel Hess, farmer, Oneida.
Isaac Neff, farmer, West.
Joshua Price, farmer, Dublin.
Jos. Rumberger, farmer, Warriormark
Samuel Steffey, inn-keeper, Jackson.
Milton Sangree, farmer, Walker.
Samuel H Shoemaker, Huntingdon.
George Sipes, merchant, Dublin.
A W Swoope, J. P., Union.
George Smith, farmer, Union.
A S Stevens, tailor, Clay.
Levi Dell, farmer, Union.
James Duff, mason, Jackson.

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

John Anderson, farmer, Penn.
James Barr, farmer, Jackson.
Jeremiah Brown, farmer, Springfield.
Samuel Barnet, carpenter, Barree.
William Boyer, farmer, Penn.
A H Bowman, merchant, Union.
Henry Cresswell, laborer, Porter.
Nicholas Crum, farmer, Tod.
Thomas Cessna, farmer, Tell.
Wm. Curry, Manufacturer, Franklin,
Aaron Evans, Gentleman, Cassville.
Jackson Engheart, farmer, Hopewell,
Martin Flenner, farmer, Walker
Frederick Garner, farmer, Penn.
Robert Goshorn, farmer, Tell,
Henry Garner, farmer, Penn
John Heaton, farmer, Carbon
Conrad Hoffman, farmer, Clay
Robert Hooper, Tailor, Brady
Thos. Isenberg, clerk, Franklin
Robert Johnston, Farmer, West
Jonathan Kelly, farmer, Dublin
Joseph Little, shoemaker, Shirley
John Lefford, Teacher, Porter
Geo. Mattern, farmer, Franklin
Geo. Miller, farmer, Union
James McElvoy, manager, Porter
Geo McLaughlin, merchant, Shirley
William B. Martin, farmer, Barree,
R C McGill, founder, Alexandria
Samuel Musser, farmer, West
Edward McHugh, operator, Carbon
John Pheasant, farmer, Union,
Alfred Porter, clerk, Franklin
Henry Rhodes, farmer, Shirley
John Ross, laborer, Brady
William States, farmer, Penn
Amos Smooker, farmer, Brady
Martin Shoffner, farmer, Brady
Samuel Sechrist, farmer, Brady
Jeremiah Shoup, carpenter, Shirley
Thos Stewart, farmer, Barree
Abraham Shenefelt, farmer, Juniata,
Peter Tippeny, J. P., Morris
Martin Wilson, farmer, Brady
A J Wallace, farmer, Tell

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

David Ashton, farmer, Springfield.
Daniel Barr, farmer, Jackson.
Peter H. Burket, tanner, Warriormark
Alexander Baker, farmer, Morris.
Philip Bouslough, farmer, Porter.
Daniel Conrad, farmer, Franklin.
John Carver, blacksmith, Barree.
John Cassady, shoemaker, Morris.
Lewis Evans, farmer, Springfield.
David Fouse, farmer, Hopewell.
Stewart Foster, farmer, West.
Barton Greenland, laborer, Union.
Solomon Grove, blacksmith, Cromwell
Andrew S Grove, teacher, Penn
Henry S Green, farmer, Tod
Samuel Grubb, farmer, Penn
D Henderson, shoemaker, Alexandria
Brown Jackson, farmer, Jackson
J Lane of Lemuel, farmer, Springfield
Samuel Lutz, farmer, Shirley
John Minich, tanner, Dublin
Wm V Miller, farmer, Oneida
Henry Myers, carpenter, Warriorm'k
Christian Price, farmer, Tell
Samuel Peightal, farmer, Walker
David Rupert, farmer, Henderson
George Ross, farmer, Warriormark
John P Stewart, farmer, Oneida
George Smelker, farmer, Shirley
Thomas Shipton, tinner, Jackson
George Swartz, farmer, Cromwell
John Saner, farmer, Jackson.
Henry Swoope, farmer, Porter
Samuel Sharrer, farmer, Shirley
George G Tate, stewart, Shirley
John A Wilson, farmer, Jackson.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of Vend. Exp. & Le. Fa. to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on Monday, the 9th day of November, 1863, at two o'clock P. M., the following described property to wit:

All the following tract of land, situate in Cass township, in the county of Huntingdon, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a pine corner on a tract of land surveyed on a warrant in the name of Hugh Morrison, thence south twenty-eight and three-fourth degrees west, three hundred and seventy-five perches to a pine, thence south twenty degrees east, one hundred and twenty-seven perches to a post along land surveyed in the name of Polly Chambers; thence north twenty five degrees east, fifty-two perches to a post, thence north sixteen degrees east, two hundred and three perches to a pine, thence north thirty-two degrees west, thirty-nine perches and six-tenths to the place of beginning, containing two hundred acres and allowance, being the south-eastwardly part of a tract of land surveyed in the name of Hugh Morrison, and the same premises conveyed by John Savage to Nicholas Miller by Deed dated the 2d day of August, 1854.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Nicholas Miller.

Also—A lot of ground in the town of Petersburg known as lot No. 4 in the plot or plan of said town, adjoining Abraham Creswell on the south, Main street on the east, —— Dopp on the North, containing 60 feet front and — feet back, with a brick house, frame stable and other outbuildings thereon erected.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Henry Shively and D. S. Elliott.

Also—All the following tract of land situate in Hopewell township, in the county of Huntingdon, bounded and described as follows: to wit: Beginning at a pine corner, thence by lands of Theo. Fouse south fifty-four degrees east, eighty-four perches to stones, thence north forty-eight and one-fourth degrees east, ninety-three perches and five-tenths along the land of said Fouse to stones, thence along land of D. Brumbaugh, now Henry Boher, north forty-two and a half degrees west, two hundred and twenty-six perches to stones, thence south thirty-two degrees and eight minutes west, one hundred and forty-two perches and five-tenths to the place of beginning, containing one hundred and thirty-seven acres and a half, with the usual allowance; being the same tract of land which the said John Savage by deed dated 2d August, 1854, conveyed to the said Jackson Euyeart, reserving the right to himself, the said John Savage, of all the Iron ore that is or shall be found on said piece of land.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Jackson Euyeart.

Also—Defendant's right, title and interest in and to ninety acres of land more or less, situate in Morris township, Huntingdon county, Penna, bounded by land of R.F. Hazlet, Michael Low, and Robert Tussey, and the Juniata river,—the Penna. Railroad runs through the property,—thereon erected one frame house, painted white, being the Mansion House, one frame bank barn, and other improvements.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Joseph Law.

Also—All the following real estate being Monroe furnace property and the lands belonging thereto situate in Barree and Jackson townships, and county of Huntingdon and State of Pennsylvania, as follows, to wit: one tract of land situate in Barree township, surveyed on a warrant in the name of Elijah Green, containing 392 acres and 110 perches.

Also—A tract of land in Barree township surveyed on a warrant in the name of Samuel Cannon, containing 420 acres and 20 perches.

Also—A tract of land in same township, containing 388 acres and 103 perches conveyed by Samuel Hawn to Monroe Furnace Company.

Also—A tract of land in same township, containing 114 acres and 108 perches, on which the furnace and buildings are erected,

Also—A tract of land situate in Jackson township, adjoining lands of Michael Flesher, Graffus Johnston and Fleming and containing 65 acres.

Also—A tract of land in Barree township, surveyed on a warrant in the name of George Tallman, containing 400 acres, more or less, and called Bloomfield (being the same property and real estate comprised and described in a certain Indenture from John Irvin and wife to George W. Johnston, the defendant hereinafter named, dated the 2d day of Nov. A. D. 1857, recorded in the Recorder's office of Huntingdon county,) together with all and singular, the woods, buildings, improvements, ways, water courses, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of George W. Johnston.

Also—All the right, title, and interest of the defendant in and to two hundred and eighty acres of land, more less, situate in Tod township, Huntingdon county, adjoining land of Wm. S. Entrekin, Jacob Hess and Savage's heirs, about 100 acres of which are cleared, and has thereon erected two log houses, one old log barn and one saw-mill and other outbuildings.

Also—Forty acres of land being the Morningstar tract, having thereon erected, one two story log house and adjoining the above tract.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Michael Stone.

Notice to Purchasers.—Bidders at Sheriff's sales will take notice that immediately upon the property being knocked down, fifty per cent. of all bids under $100, and twenty-five per cent. of all bids over that sum, must be paid to the Sheriff, or the property will be set up again and sold to other bidders who will comply with the above terms.

Sheriff's Sales will hereafter be made on Monday, of the first week of Court, and the Deeds acknowledged on the following Wednesday.

GEO. W. JOHNSTON, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Huntingdon, Oct. 21, 1863.

VALUABLE FARM AT PUBLIC SALE.

Will be exposed to Public Sale,

On Friday, November 27, 1863,

A valuable lime stone farm, situate in West township, 4 miles east of Petersburg, on the Shaver's Creek road, adjoining lands of Jonathan Wilson, George Borst, and others, containing 126 Acres, 100 acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation—the balance being well timbered; having thereon erected a two story brick dwelling-house, with kitchen in basement, bank barn, and all the necessary outbuildings. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, P. M. Terms made known on day of sale, by ADAM LIGHTNER, BENJ. HARTMAN, Executors.
Oct. 28, 1863*

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of Jno Ridenouer, late of Juniata township, Huntingdon county, deceased. All persons indebted will make payment, and those having claims present them, properly authenticated, to us.
ELIZABETH RIDENOUER, WILLIAM E. CORBIN, Admr.
Oct. 28, 1863.-6t.

STRAY HEIFER.—Came to the premises of the subscriber in Hopewell township, about the first of Sept. last, a red and white spotted Heifer, with white face, supposed to be about three years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away otherwise she will be disposed of according to law. THEO. FOUSE.
Oct. 28, 1863.*

POCKET-BOOK LOST!

The subscriber having on the 26th day of September, either in the cars or at Saxton, on the Broad Top railroad, between Huntingdon and Dudley, lost his Pocket Book, containing his DISCHARGE and other army papers—which would be of no use to any person but the owner.—Any person leaving the same either at the "Globe" office, or at the Post Office in Coalmont will be liberally rewarded by JAMES DAVIS.
Minersville, Oct. 14, 1863.

NEW GOODS FOR FALL AND WINTER.

Wm. MARCH & BROTHER,

Respectfully inform their numerous customers, and the public generally, that they have just received a large and splendid stock of Goods at their store in MARKLESBURG, consisting in part of

DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS, SILKS, NOTIONS, HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, WOOD & WILLOW WARE, TOBACCO, SEGARS, NAILS, GLASS, OLD MEAT, CRACKERS, PROVISIONS, FISH, SALT, &c., &c.

NOW FOR BARGAINS.

Also—BONNETS and TINWARE;

And in fact everything usually kept in a first class country store, which were bought low for cash and will be sold at corresponding low prices for cash or country produce, and request the public to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, feeling satisfied we can offer superior inducements to cash buyers.

We respectfully request the patronage of all, and especially our Trough Creek Valley friends.

Everything taken in exchange for goods except *promises.*

☞ Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market prices will be given.

Wm. March is agent for the Broad Top Railroad Company at Marklesburg Station. He is prepared to ship all kinds of grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large and commodious warehouse, farmers can store with him their grain and flour until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.

We have also a stock of FASHIONABLE FURNITURE which will be sold at reasonable prices.

WILLIAM MARCH & BRO.
Marklesburg, Oct. 28, 1863.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, Washington, July 22, '63

WHEREAS, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the First National Bank of Huntingdon, in the County of Huntingdon, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved February 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking: Now, therefore, I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the currency, do hereby certify that the said First National Bank of Huntingdon, County of Huntingdon, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In Testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand and seal of office this twenty-second day of July, 1863.

HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency. {Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency.}

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—[Estate of Elizabeth J. Semple, dec'd.] Letters testamentary upon the will and testament of Elizabeth J. Semple, late of Jackson twp., Huntingdon County, deceased, have been granted to the subscribers. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated to us.
JOHN A. WILSON, EBENEZER E. McGILL, Executors.
Oct. 7, 1863-5t*

STRAY HEIFER. Came to the premises of the subscriber in Henderson township, about the first day of September last, a red Heifer, about three years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be disposed of according to law. DAVID ISENBERG.
Oct. 21, 1863.

STRAY SHEEP.—Eleven head of Sheep came to the premises at Greenwood Furnace, about the 1st of September last. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, otherwise they will be sold according to law.
FREEDOM IRON CO., per JOHN WITHERS.
Oct. 14, 1863-3t.

VARNISHES, PAINTS & GLASS.

WE offer to Dealers, Coach-makers, and House Painters, at the very lowest nett cash prices the best *Coach and Cabinet Varnishes*; Pure *White Lead*; French and American *Zincs*; Chrome Greens and Yellows, Drop and Ivory Blacks, and a full assortment of all the *finer colors*—such as Vermillions, Lakes, Tube Colors, &c., also, Paint and Varnish Brushes, of the best make. Glazier's Diamonds and Points; Paint Mills; single and double thick Glass, of all descriptions, and all Materials used by House and Coach Painters—which we can sell as cheap, if not *cheaper*, than any other house, from the fact that we keep down our expenses by conducting our business personally.

Mr. RAU—one of the firm—for many years manufactured the Varnishes, sold by the late C. Schrack. We feel confident that our Varnishes, are equal, if not *superior*, to any manufactured in this country. We warrant them to give entire satisfaction, and if not as represented, the money will be refunded. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. *A liberal discount made to the trade.*

FELTON & RAU,
Nos. 136 & 138 Nth FOURTH Street, corner Cherry, PHILADELPHIA.
Oct. 14, 1863-6m.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, to all persons interested, that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office, at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance, at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on Monday the 9th day of November next, (1863,) to wit:

1. Partial account of Robert G. McNeal, Trustee appointed to sell the real estate of Jacob H. Miller, deceased.
2. Administration account of Moses Greenland, Administrator of Matthias Saylor, late of Cass township, dec'd.
3. Final account of Enoch Chilcote, Administrator of John Chilcote, late of Cass township, deceased.
4. Administration account of James Stewart, one of the Executors of the Hon. John Stewart, late of Barree twp., deceased. Filed by the Administrators of James Stewart, deceased.
5. Account of John Rupert, jr., Administrator of John Rupert, sr., late of Clay tp., deceased.
6. The account of Robert Fleming and Wm. H. Harper, Executors of Sarah Oburn, late of Jackson tp., deceased.
7. Administration account of John Cummins, Administrator of Joseph Hunter, late of Jackson tp., deceased.
8. Administration account of Joseph S. Fisher and Jacob B. Fisher, Administrators of John C. Fisher, late of Tod township, deceased.
9. Administration account of Elizabeth Moyer and Samuel Scholl, Administrators of George Moyer, late of Hopewell township, deceased.
10. Administration account of George Jackson and Hannah Livingston, Administrator and Administratrix of James Livingston, deceased.
11. The account of John W. Mattern, Esq., Administrator of John Smiley, late of Brady township, deceased.
12. The account of John Porter and Alexander Allison, Administrators of Andrew Allison, sr., late of Henderson township, deceased.
13. The account of James B. Carothers, administrator of Harriet M. Stewart, deceased.

DANIEL W. WOMELSDORF.
Register's Office, Oct. 14, 1863.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested that the following Inventories of the goods and chattels set to widows, under the provisions of the Act of 14th of April, A. D. 1851, have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county and will be presented for "approval by the Court" on Wednesday, the 11th of November, A. D. 1863.

The goods and chattels which were of John Shaver, dec'd., taken by his widow Sarah Shaver.
The goods and chattels which were of Dr. B. D. F. Baird, dec'd., taken by his widow Melinda C. Baird.
The goods and chattels which were of John Baker, dec'd., set apart to his widow Louisa J. Baker.
The goods and chattels which were of George H. Stephens, dec'd, taken by his widow Jane Stephens.
The goods and chattels which were of Jno Hirst, dec'd., taken by his widow Mary S. Hirst.
The goods and chattels which were of Jacob Barnett, dec'd., taken by his widow Catharine Barnett.
The goods and chattels which were of James K. Isett, dec'd., taken by his widow Elizabeth Isett.

DANIEL W. WOMELSDORF, Clerk.
Oct. 14, 1863.

UNION REFUGEES.—INFORMATION WANTED.

The undersigned, a Union refugee, who was compelled to leave Rockingham county, Virginia, on the 13th May, 1862, in company with John Young, Henry Meadows and Lelan Morris, on account of their Union sentiments, is desirous of ascertaining the whereabouts of any other refugees from that section, and especially of his father—Nicholas Breedin—who, it is supposed, is now in Ohio.

Any information which may lead to the discovery of the present residence of any of the above persons, will be thankfully received. Address as follows.

RICHARD BREEDIN, Paradise Furnace, Hunt. Co., Penna.

☞ Papers friendly to the cause will confer a favor on one who has suffered severely for his love for the Union, by publishing the above.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration de bonus non cum testamento annexo on the estate of Henry T. White, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate will make payment and those having claims will present them for settlement.
A. P. WHITE, Administrator.
Sept 30 1863-6t

STRAY STEER.—Came to the premises of the subscriber in Hopewell township about the first of July, 1863, a red muley STEER with the left hind leg broken, and no mark about him; supposed to be about three years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law. SAMUEL HUFF.
Sept 23, 1863.*

THE PARIS MANTILLA, CLOAK AND FUR EMPORIUM.

No. 920 CHESTNUT Street, (formerly No. 708,) PHILADELPHIA.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO. invite the attention of their Friends to their large and superb stock of FINE CLOAKS AND FURS, unparalleled in any former season—

The increased accommodation afforded in our new location, enables us to devote the fullest attention to the FUR DEPARTMENT, which will be found well furnished with every description of FIRST CLASS FURS, which will be guaranteed as represented, or the money paid will be refunded.

ORDERS per mail will be carefully attended to, and delivered. Express charges paid, any distance inside of 100 miles. J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
Sep 9, 1863-1y. No. 920 Chestnut street, Phila.

EYRE & LANDELL, Fourth & Arch Sts, PHILADELPHIA., ARE OPENING FOR FALL TRADE,

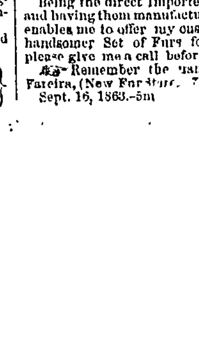
French MERINOES,
Good BLACK SILKS,
Dark Figured SILKS,
New PLAID SILKS,
New Fancy FLANNELS,
BALMORAL PETTICOATS,
Red, White and Blue FLANNELS, etc.
Sept. 9, 1863-3m.

AGENCY, FOR COLLECTING SOLDIERS CLAIMS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY AND PENSIONS.

ALL who may have any claims against the Government for Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions, can have their claims promptly collected by applying either in person or by letter to

W. H. WOODS, Attorney at Law, Huntingdon, Pa.
August 12, 1863.

FANCY FURS, FANCY FURS.



JOHN FAREIRA, 718 ARCH Street, below Eighth, south side, PHILADELPHIA. Importer & Manufacturer of and Dealer in all kinds of FANCY FURS, for Ladies' and Children's wear. I desire to return my thanks to my friends of Huntingdon and the surrounding Counties, for their very liberal patronage extended to me during the last few years, and would say to them that I have *now in store*, of my own Importation and Manufacture, a very extensive *assortment* of all the different kinds and qualities of FANCY FURS, *for Ladies and Children*, that will be worn during the Fall and Winter seasons.

Being the direct Importer of all my Furs from Europe, and having them manufactured under my own supervision, enables me to offer my customers and the public a much handsomer Set of Furs for the same money. Ladies please give me a call before purchasing!

☞ Remember the name, number and street: John Fareira, (New Fur Store,) 718 Arch Street, Philadelphia.
Sept. 16, 1863.-5m

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, 17th DISTRICT PENNA Huntingdon, August 25, 1863.

NOTICE is hereby given that, a reward of ten dollars and the reasonable expenses incurred, will be paid to ANY PERSON for the apprehension and delivery of a deserter at the Headquarters of the nearest Provost Marshal. J. D. CAMPBELL, Capt. and Pro. Mar.
Sept. 2, 1863.

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 22d of August, A. D. 1863, under the hands and seals of the Hon. George Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general jail delivery of the 24th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria counties; and the Hons. Benjamin F. Patton and William B. Leas his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictments made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death, and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated, for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 9th day) of November next, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners, be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner, and Constables within said county, be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a. m. of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 14th of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and the 87th year of American Independence.
GEO. W. JOHNSTON, Sheriff.

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Huntingdon, bearing test the 22d day of August, A. D, 1863, I am commanded to make public Proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the 3rd Monday (and 16th day) of November, A. D., 1863, for the trial of all issues in said Court which remain undetermined before the said Judges, when and where all jurors, witnesses, and suitors, in the trials of all issues are required.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 14th of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three and the 87th year of American Independence.
GEO. W. JOHNSTON, Sheriff.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE **GIRARD HOUSE,** PHILADELPHIA,

Respectfully call the attention of Business men and the traveling community, to the superior accommodation and comfort offered in their establishment.
KANAGA, FOWLER & CO.
August 26, 1863-3m

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY IN THE

GIRARD Fire and Marine Insurance Co., PHILADELPHIA.

NO MARINE RISKS—FIRE RISKS ONLY TAKEN.

Perpetual policies granted on brick and stone buildings. Limited policies granted on frame or log buildings, merchandise and furniture.

☞ *No premium notes required, consequently no assessments made.* R. ALLISON MILLER,
Sept 16, 1863 Agt. for Huntingdon & adjoining Cos.

1863. FALL AND WINTER *FASHIONS!*

ROBT. KING, MERCHANT TAILOR,

Hill St, one door west of Carmon's Store, HAS A FINE ASSORTMENT OF *GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS.*

His assortment consists of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and PLAIN AND FANCY VESTINGS, the neatest and best that could be found in the city, all of which he will take pleasure in exhibiting, and making up to order. It will cost nothing to call and examine his goods. Call soon.
Huntingdon. Oct 7-3m

THIS WAY! THIS WAY!

A NEW ARRIVAL OF BOOTS & SHOES, HATS, etc.

JOHN H. WESTBROOK informs the public that he has just received a new stock of BOOTS and SHOES of all sizes and kinds to suit everybody.

Also, Hats, Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Morocco and Lining Skins, all of which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

Don't forget the old stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.
Huntingdon, Oct. 7, 1863.

1863. CLOTHING. 1863.

H. ROMAN.

NEW CLOTHING FOR FALL AND WINTER, JUST RECEIVED AT H. ROMAN'S *CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.*

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at H. ROMAN'S, opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.
Huntingdon, Sept. 23, 1863.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY!

AN IMMENSE STOCK AND ENDLESS VARIETY OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c. NOW OPEN *AND FOR SALE BY*

JAS. A. BROWN, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.
Sep. 30, 1863

KEYSTONE CIDER MILLS FOR SALE at the Manufacturer's price—$40 to $45, By T. H. CREMER
Sept. 9, 1863.} Huntingdon, Pa.

ISAAC K. STAUFFER, WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELER, MANUFACTURER OF SILVER WARE and IMPORTER OF WATCHES, No. 148 North Second st., Corner Quarry, PHILADELPHIA.

He has constantly on hand an assortment of Gold and Silver Patent Levers, Lepine and Plain Watches, Fine Gold Chains, Seals and Keys. Breast Pins, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Bracelets, Miniature Cases, Medallions, Lockets, Pencils, Thimbles, Spectacles, Silver Table, Desert, Tea, Salt and Mustard Spoons; Sugar Spoons, Cups, Napkin Rings, Fruit and Butter Knives, Shields, Combs, Diamond Pointed Pens, etc.—*all of which will be sold low for Cash!*

M. I. TOBIAS & CO'S best quality full jewelled Patent Lever Movements constantly on hand; also other Makers' of superior quality.

N. B.—*Old Gold and Silver bought for Cash.*
Sept. 9, 1863-1y.

LEWISTOWN MILLS, LEWISTOWN, PA.

FLOUR AND FEED, *of all kinds*, always on hand and for sale at lowest market prices. Orders by mail will receive our special and prompt attention. WM. B. McATEE & SON.
Lewistown, Sept. 16, 1863-2m.

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article of Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, on the Diamond, Huntingdon 57

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

FISHER & SON

Have just Opened and offer to the Public,

A

SPLENDID STOCK

OF

WELL SELECTED NEW GOODS,

AT

REDUCED PRICES.

THE PUBLIC

Will please call and examine our Goods.

FISHER & SON.

Sept 30, 1863.

NEW CLOTHING

AT LOW PRICES.

M. GUTMAN

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

Which he offers to all who want to be

CLOTHED,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for

MEN AND BOYS,

ALSO,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.

Huntingdon, Sept 30, 1863.

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT

S. S. SMITH'S STORE,

ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

THE BEST

SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,
and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine,
Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,

and a large number of articles too numerous to mention.

The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, Sept. 30, 1863.

HEAD QUARTERS

FOR

NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC

THAT HE HAS

JUST OPENED

A

SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS

THAT

CAN'T BE BEAT

IN

CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.

COME AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN.

Sept 30, 1863.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

JUST OPENED AT

A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S;

A LARGE STOCK

AND

FULL ASSORTMENT,

AT PRICES

TO PLEASE EVERYBODY.

CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES

SILVER AND GOLD,

AND ALL PAPER ON GOOD BANKS & INDIVIDUALS,

Taken at Par in Exchange for Goods.

The highest prices paid in Goods for all kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

FOR BARGAINS,

CALL AT

A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S STORE.

Huntingdon, Sept 30, 1863.

New Furniture Establishment.

J. M. WISE,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, between Cunningham's Store and Dean's National House, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call.

Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.

☞ Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.

☞ Funerals attended at any place in town or country, by J. M. WISE.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1862-tf.

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER-WARE.

The undersigned would respectfully invite your attention to his well selected stock of Fine Gold and Silver WATCHES, Fine Gold JEWELRY, of every kind and variety of styles—comprising all of the *newest* and most *beautiful designs.*

Also, SOLID SILVER WARE, *equal to coin*—and the best make of *Silver Plated Ware.* Each article is *warranted* to be as *represented.*

☞ Watches and Jewelry carefully *repaired* and satisfaction guaranteed.

JACOB HARLEY,

(Successor to Stauffer & Harley,)

No. 622 Market St., Phila.

Sept. 9, 1863-3m.

FLAX! FLAX!! FLAX!!!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS SECURED the latest improved machinery for breaking and scutching Flax. It is now in successful operation. I desire it to be understood that I am prepared to buy all the flax that the farmers raise, above their household wants, and if they desire I will prepare what they want for their own use. This machinery will dress in two days more flax than one man can in the ordinary way in thirty days. The flax after it is pulled and seperated from the stock, should be spread on a meadow, thinly and regularly, to be exposed to the dews for a week or ten days until the stock assumes a silver grey color, the under side should then be turned up and treated in the same way. On a dry day it can then be tied in bundles and is ready for the mill. It is not necessary to dry it by fire or smoke it over an oven, as this is only trouble for nothing. An acre of good flax is worth from thirty to thirty-five dollars without counting the seed. Sumac will also be bought.

H. G. FISHER.

Huntingdon, July 29, 1863.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA:

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

Medical Advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhoea, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the new Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLEN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HARTWELL, *President.*

GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*

31, 1862.-1y.

---

will find the Largest and Best ...ent of Ladies' Dress Goods at D. P. GWINS'.



PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

WESTWARD. MAIL.	FAST LINE.	PHILADA. EXPRESS.	BALTIMORE EXPRESS.	STATIONS.	EASTWARD. THROUGH EXPRESS.	FAST MAIL	THROUGH ACCOMODATION
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
4 46	......	......	......	N. Hamilton,	......	......	12 28
4 54	......	......	5 05	Mt. Union,...	10 45	......	12 20
5 04	......	......	......	Mapleton,.....	......	......	12 11
5 09	......	......	......	Mill Creek,....	......	......	12 06
5 13	......	......	......	Coal Siding,..	......	......	12 01
5 23	7 05	6 22	5 33	Huntingdon,	10 21	9 21	11 55
5 39	......	......	......	Petersburg,...	10 06	......	11 40
5 48	......	......	......	Barree,.........	......	......	11 33
5 54	......	......	6 00	Spruce Creek,	9 54	8 51	11 26
6 10	......	......	......	Birmingham,	......	......	11 10
6 19	......	......	6 21	Tyrone,.........	9 33	8 33	11 00
6 30	......	......	......	Tipton,.........	......	......	10 48
6 35	......	......	......	Fostoria,......	......	......	10 43
6 40	......	......	6 39	Bell's Mills,..	9 14	8 14	10 39
7 00	8 20	7 40	6 55	Altoona,......	8 40	8 00	10 25
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	A. M.

The FAST LINE Eastward leaves Altoona at 1 15 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 2 27 A. M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Saturday, Aug. 29, 1863, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS. Even'g P. M.	Morn'g A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	DOWN TRAINS. Morn'g A. M.	Even'g P. M.
LE 5 40	LE 7 30	Huntingdon, ...	AR 11 05	AR 9 00
5 57	7 50	McConnellstown,.....	10 45	8 43
6 04	8 00	Pleasant Grove,......	10 38	8 35
6 20	8 15	Marklesburg,.........	10 22	8 20
6 33	8 30	Coffee Run,...........	10 07	8 03
6 40	8 40	Rough & Ready,......	10 00	7 55
6 52	8 55	Cove,....................	9 49	7 40
6 57	9 00	Fisher's Summit,.....	9 45	7 35
AR 7 12 / LE 7 20	AR 9 20 / LE 9 30	Saxton,..................	LE 9 30 / AR 9 25	LE 7 20 / AR 7 10
7 40	9 50	Riddlesburg,...........	9 05	6 50
7 50	10 00	Hopewell,...............	8 55	6 40
		BEDFORD RAIL ROAD.		
8 06	10 15	Piper's Run,...........	8 40	6 25
8 35	10 45	Hamilton,...............	8 15	5 55
AR 8 50	AR 11 00	Bloody Run,............	LE 8 00	LE 5 40
		SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.		
LE 7 20	LE 9 30	Saxton,..................	AR 8 30	LE 7 20 / AR 7 10
7 35	9 45	Coalmont,..............	8 15	6 55
7 40	9 50	Crawford,...............	8 05	6 35
AR 7 50	AR 10 00	Dudley,..................	LE 8 00	LE 6 30
		Broad Top City,.......		

READING RAIL ROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

Trains leave HARRISBURG for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, and all Intermediate Stations, at 8 A. M., and 2.00 P. M.

NEW-YORK Express leaves HARRISBURG at 2.15 A. M., arriving at NEW-YORK at 9,15 the same morning.

Fares from HARRISBURG: To NEW-YORK, $5 15; to PHILADELPHIA, $3 35 and $2 80. Baggage checked through.

Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 6 A. M., 12 Noon, and 7 P. M., (PITTSBURGH EXPRESS.) Leave PHILADELPHIA at 8 15 A. M., and 3.30 P. M.

Sleeping cars in the NEW-YORK EXPRESS TRAINS, through to and from PITTSBURGH without change.

Passengers by the CATAWISSA Rail Road leave TAMAQUA at 8.50 A. M., for PHILADELPHIA and all Intermediate Stations; and at 2.15 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, and all Way Points.

Trains leave POTTSVILLE at 9.15 A. M., and 2.30 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, HARRISBURG and NEW-YORK.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6.00 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 5,00 P. M.

☞ All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

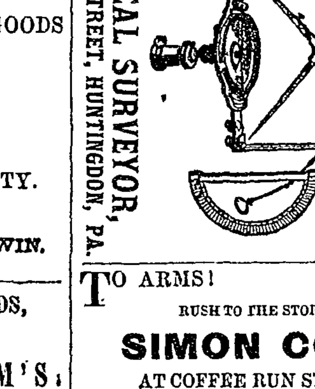
A Sunday train leaves POTTSVILLE at 7.30 A. M., and PHILADELPHIA at 3.15 P. M.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.

G. A. NICOLLS,

April 20, 1863. *General Superintendent.*

PRACTICAL SURVEYOR,
OFFICE, HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA.



TO ARMS!

RUSH TO THE STORE OF

SIMON COHN,

AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

and see the new and elegant assortment of Goods he has just received, consisting in part of

Dry Goods, Groceries,
Queensware, Hardware,
Clothing, Bonnets, Shawls,
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

and all other articles kept in country stores, which he is offering at his Mammoth Stores, at Coffee Run Station, at unusually low prices. The public are invited to call and examine his Goods.

Having arrangements with large firms in Philadelphia and other eastern cities, he is able to buy his goods cheaper than other country merchants, and can consequently, undersell them! In exchange for goods, he takes all kinds of country produce at the highest cash prices. By strict attention to the wants of customers, he hopes to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which he has been heretofore favored.

Mr. Cohn is Agent of the Broad Top R. R. Co., at Coffee Run Station, and is prepared to ship all kinds of Grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large Ware Room, farmers can store with him until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.

June 10, 1863-tf

WAR FOR THE UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, NORFOLK, &c., TAKEN.—ASHBY SLAIN, AND THE BACKBONE OF "SECESH" BROKEN

But while you rejoice at the success of our gallant troops, and the prospect of the speedy downfall of the Rebel Army, do not forget to call at the store of

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

before purchasing elsewhere, and see our new stock goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Queensware,
Crockeryware,
Tobacco, Segars,
Hams,
Flitch,
Shoulders,
Fish,
Flour,
Salt,

and a general assortment of notions, all of which are offered on reasonable terms for cash or produce.

Huntingdon, July 1, 1863.

BIRNBAUM'S

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,

ON HILL STREET,

A few doors west of Lewis' Book Store,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Photographs and Ambrotypes Taken in the Best Style.

☞ CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16 1855.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want fashionable Goods

CARPET Sacks and Fancy Baskets at GWIN'S.

MICA LAMP CHIMNEYS—Just received at the hardware store of JAS. A. BROWN.

SALT! SALT!! SALT!!!

Just received from the Onondago Salt Company, Syracuse, N. Y., to be sold on commission, either wholesale or retail, 200 BARRELS and 1000 SACKS of SALT.

Oct. 31, 1860 FISHER & SON.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

J. D. CAMPBELL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office in the Brick Row, nearly opposite the Court House. [April 15, 1863

J. H. O. CORBIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office on Hill Street.

Huntingdon, Jan. 14, 1862-tf.

R. ALLISON MILLER,

DENTIST,

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House. April 13, 1859.

WILLIAM AFRICA

HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,

ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.

His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.

Office removed to opposite the Exchange Hotel, on Railroad street, Huntingdon, Pa. April 7, 1863.

THE JACKSON HOTEL,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

J. MORRISON, Proprietor

WM. LEWIS, Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '55.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM Founder, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN, Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

FISHER & SON, Dealers in Dry Goods, Grain, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.



BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—A good assortment of miscellaneous and School Books—Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Note Paper—Plain and Fancy Envelopes—Red, Blue and Black Inks—Blank Books of numerous sizes—Pens, Pencils, Pocket and Desk Inkstands, and every other article usually found in a Book and Stationery Store, can be had at fair prices at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

POCKET TESTAMENTS,

A LARGE STOCK ON HAND AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BOOK BINDING. Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at *LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.*

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE! If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

FOR THE LADIES. A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential* correspondence, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.*

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

LADIES' FURS, a splendid variety. Cheap by FISHER & SON.

ENVELOPES—By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

WRAPPING PAPER! A good article for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE

IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P. GWIN'S where you will find the largest assortment in town.

SCHOOL BOOKS, *Generally in use in the Schools of the County,* not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at *LEWIS' BOOK, AND STATIONERY STORE.*

MUSIC. THE CYTHARA—The Presbyterian Psalmodist—The Shawn—The Jubilee—Hunten's and Bertini's enlarged and improved Instructors—Welland's New and Improved Method for the Guitar—Leland's Accordeon, Violin and Flute Instructors—Winner's and Howe's Violin Instructors—Bellak's Melodeon Instructor—Burrowes' Piano-Forte Primer—do. Thorough-Base Primer—Howe's Drawing Room Dances—The Chorus Glee Book—Tara's Harp, for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

THE best Tobacco in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

OLD BRASS AND COPPER taken in exchange for goods at the Hardware Store Sept. 3, 1862. JAS. A. BROWN

READY RECKONER. A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables, containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1850. For sale at *LEWIS' BOOK STORE.*

ENVELOPES, wholesale and retail, for sale LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

HOOPED SKIRTS worth 2 50 will be sold for $1 25 at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

IF you want handsome Goods, good Goods, cheap Goods, and all kinds of Goods, goto D. P. GWIN'S.

BOOTS & SHOES, Hats & Caps, the largest assortment and cheapest to be found at D. P. GWIN'S

GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

DARK Colored Palm Hoods, best quality, only 50 cts. each. FISHER & SON.

THE largest stock of De Laines in town by FISHER & SON.

PAPER! PAPER!! Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK STORE.*

MONTHLY TIME BOOKS, For sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

HOOP SKIRTS with from 4 to 30 hoops, at prices from 25 cts. to $2,00 at the cheap store of D. P. GWIN.

HARRISBURG STONE-WARE!!! Crocks, Jugs, Preserve Jars &c., &c., of superior quality. Sold only by JAMES A. BROWN.

D. P. GWIN keeps the largest, best assortment and cheapest shoes in town. Call and examine them.

TRACING MUSLIN, DRAFTING AND DRAWING PAPER *White and Colored Card Paper,* For sale at *LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.*

1863. THE 1863.

LARGEST AND BEST

STOCK OF

WALL PAPER

Ever Brought to Huntingdon,

Is now ready for inspection and sale,

AT

LEWIS'

Book, Stationery and Music Store.

NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES

AT

LOWER PRICES

Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.

OUR STOCK

Consists of upwards of

One Hundred Different Styles

OF

Wall & Ceiling Paper & Bordering,

FOR

The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Hall, Kitchen, Office, Store, Shop, &c., &c.

Call at the "Globe" Building,

and examine our stock and prices.

MILITARY BOOKS.

REVISED ARMY REGULATIONS.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The book is an octavo of 560 pages, is elegantly printed on fine paper, with new bold type, and has an *admirable exhaustive index,* for which every officer will be grateful, the moment his eye rests upon it, as no former edition has ever had an index, and the want of one has been long *felt in the Army.*

The Appendix embraces the Articles of War, containing many important corrections; also, selections from the Military Acts of Congress, including those passed at the last session.

PRICE $2, 00. FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

CAVALRY TACTICS,

[AUTHORIZED EDITION.]

By Major William Gilham, U. S. A,

Just published and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.—Complete in one volume. Price $1.00.

UNITED STATES INFANTRY TACTICS.

For the instruction, exercise, and manoeuvres of the United States Infantry, including Infantry of the Line, Light Infantry, and Riflemen, prepared under the *direction of the War* Department, and authorized and adopted by the Secretary of War, May 1st, 1861, containing the school of the soldier; the school of the company; instruction for skirmishers, and the general calls; the calls for skirmishers, and the school of the battalion; including the articles of war and a dictionary of military terms.

Complete in one volume. Price $1.25. For sale at Lewis' Book Store.

ALSO,

THE HANDY BOOK

FOR THE

UNITED STATES SOLDIER,

On coming into service: containing a complete system of instruction in the School of the Soldier, with a preliminary explanation of the formation of a Battalion on Parade, the Position of the officers, &c., &c., being a first book or introduction to authorized U. S. Infantry Tactics, just published. Price 25 cents. For sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

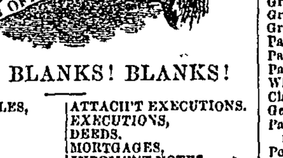
ALSO,

Hardee's Rifle and Light Infantry TACTICS,

Complete in 2 vols. Price $1.50. For sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

☞ The Books sent by mail to any address on the receipt of the price.

Huntingdon May 28, 1861.



BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACHM'T EXECUTIONS.
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,	DEEDS,
SUBPOENAS,	MORTGAGES,
SCHOOL ORDERS,	JUDGMENT NOTES,
LEASES FOR HOUSES,	NATURALIZATION B'KS,
COMMON BONDS,	JUDGMENT BONDS,
WARRANTS,	FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.

JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.

COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.

SCIERE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.

COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.

Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the **HUNTINGDON GLOBE.**

BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

PAPER! PAPER!! PAPER!!!

Tracing Paper,
Impression Paper,
Drawing Paper,
Deed Paper,
Tissue Paper,
Silk Paper for Flowers,
Perforated Paper,
Bristol Board,
Flat Cap Paper,
Foolscap Paper,
Letter Paper,
Commercial Note Paper,
Ladies' Gilt Edged Letter and Note Paper,
Ladies' Plain and Fancy Note Paper,
White and Colored Card Paper, in Packs and Sheets,
For sale at LEWIS' Book, Stationery and Music Store.

ENVELOPES

Wholesale and Retail.

50.000, BEST QUALITY

WHITE, BUFF, ORANGE, YELLOW,

AND FANCY **ENVELOPES,**

Just received and for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

THE BEST

STOCK OF FINE STATIONERY,

FOR

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

EVER RECEIVED IN HUNTINGDON,

CAN NOW BE HAD

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES,

LARGE AND SMALL,

A FINE ASSORTMENT,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

PENS! PENS!!

GET THE BEST!

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST!

C. BARNARD'S

Celebrated "Corrugated Metal" Pens

ARE FOR SALE

AT LEWIS BOOK STORE,

Agent for the county.

PRICES—25 cts. per dozen or $2 per gross.

THE "CORRUGATED METAL" PENS, made by C. BARNARD, are the best Commercial and School Pens, without exception to any.—They are used by all the principal Banks and Government Departments, Public and Private Schools; also, by the most prominent Commercial Houses throughout the United tates and Canada.

But a short time has elapsed since

C. BARNARD'S PENS

have been introduced into the United States, still a marked preference is given them over all others for the following reasons: The "Corrugated Metal" PENS do not corrode; they will not splatter or cut through the thinnest paper; they have an easy gliding motion, a certainty of equally diffusing the ink, softness of point, and great durability.

The following testimonials, selected from numerous others, are respectfully submitted:

I have used the Metallic Pens of Mr. C. Barnard and highly approve of them. C. BARSTOW, *President of St. Nicholas Bank, New York.*

We have used the Pens of Mr. Barnard, and find them to be as he represents, and take pleasure in recommending them to the public. WELL, FARGO & CO., A. MULLIGAN, *Cashier.*

C. Barnard's Pens have been tried, and are highly approved in this office. S. G. OGDEN, *Auditor U. S. Custom House, New York.*

Having tried the corrugated Pens made by Mr. Barnard, I can recommend them as excellent. AMUEL L. BREES E, *Commandant Navy Yard, Brooklyn.*

We add ours to above recommendations. H. B. CROMWELL & CO., *New York.*

I have no hesitation in saying Barnard's Pens are decidedly the best I have ever used. C. HAY. *Agent United States Express Co., New York.*

We can confidently recommend Mr. C. Barnard's Anti Corrosive Pens as the best ever brought under our notice without exception. WILKINSON, TETON & CO., *Park Place, New York.* T. B. HUGHE, *Cashier.*

We have been using the Pens of Mr. C. Barnard, and take great pleasure in recommending them to the public, as they are an excellent article, and all he represents them to be. A. J. CLINTON, *Secretary Eagle Insurance Co., New York.*

Upon trial we have found Mr Barnard's Pens to be excellent. FRED, FROBT & CO., New York.

I would recommend Mr. Barnard's Pens as a superior article to any I have used. GOUVR. KEMBLE, New York.

We add ours to the above recommendations. UNDERHILL, HAVILAND & CO., New York.

Of all Pens I have ever used, Mr. Barnard's have given me more satisfaction, and I can recommend them to the public as being entirely anti-corrosive. E. POIRER, New York.

After six months' constant use of C. Barnard's Anti-Corrosive Pen, we can confidently recommend it as the best metallic pen we have ever used, finding from the above experience that it does not actually corrode. McLEAN & CO., New York.

C. BARNARD, Manufacturer of Corrugated Metal Pen, John treet, Clerkenwell, London.

June 18, 1862.

WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,

A LARGE STOCK

AND

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

OF

Window Curtain Papers,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

SCHOOL BOOKS,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

OSGOOD'S Speller, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
M'GUFFEY'S Speller and Readers.
SANDER'S do do do
Town's Speller and Definer, (old and new editions.)
Smith's, Bullion's and Brown's Grammars.
Fitch's Physical Geography.
Warren's Physical Geography.
Mitchell's, Monteith and McNally's Geographies & Atlases.
Camp's Geography, with Key to Mitchell's Outline Maps.
Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries.
Quackenbos' First Lessons in Composition.
Quackenbo's Composition and Rhetoric.
Greenleaf's, Stoddard's and Brooks' Arithmetics.
Peterson's Familiar Science.
Greenleaf's and Stoddard's Keys to Arithmetics.
Greenleaf's and Davies' Algebras.
Greenleaf's Key to Algebra.
Parker's Juvenile Philosophy.
Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.
Parker's Philosophy.
Willard's History of the United States.
Child's " " "
Goodrich's " " "
Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Penmanship, in eleven numbers.
Potter & Hammond's Penmanship in twelve numbers.
Academical, Controllers' and other Copy Books.
Davies' Elementary Geometry and Trigonometry.
Davies' Legendre's Geometry.
Greenleaf's Geometry.
Fulton & Eastman's Book-keeping.
Book Keeping by Single Entry, by Hansford & Payson
Book Keeping by Single and Double Entry, by Hanaford & Payson.
Other books will be added and furnished to order.
A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.
Huntingdon, Pa.

NEW BOOKS!

FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE

THE HOUSE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Rural Architecture; or, How to Build Dwellings, Barns, Stables, and Out Dwellings of all kinds. With a Chapter on Churches and School-Houses. Price, 50 cents.

THE GARDEN: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Horticulture; or, How to Cultivate Vegetables, Fruits, and Flowers. With a Chapter on Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. Price, 50 cents.

THE FARM: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Agriculture; or, How to Cultivate all the Field Crops. With an Essay on Farm Management, etc. Price, 50 cents.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Cattle, Horse, and Sheep Husbandry; or, How to Breed and Rear the Various Tenants of the Barn-yard, etc., etc Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO TALK: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Conversation and Debate, with Directions for Acquiring a Grammatical Style, and more than Five Hundred Common Mistakes Corrected. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO BEHAVE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Republican Etiquette, and Guide to Correct Personal Habits; with Rules for Debating Societies and Deliberative Assemblies, etc. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO DO BUSINESS: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Affairs and Guide to success in Life; with a Collection of Business Forms, and a Dictionary of Commercial Terms, etc. Price, 50 cents.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

A Splendid variety of Carpets, only 25 cts. per yard. FISHER & SON.

LADIES Collars, very cheap and beautiful, at D. P. GWIN'S.

LIQUORS, of the best, for Medicina purposes at S. S. SMITH'S.

☞ COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.

Huntingdon, April 14, 1858. H. ROMAN.

A beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnets for sale cheap, at D. P. GWIN'S.

THE best display and largest variety of all kinds of Goods, can always be found at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

D. P. GWIN'S is the place to buy good and cheap Carpets.

FOR PRESENTS

TO PLEASE AND INSTRUCT

YOUR CHILDREN,

CALL AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE

LADIES! ATTENTION!!

BALMORALS, a handsome lot just received direct from New York, by FISHER & SON.

NUBIAS & OPERA CAPS, 3d arrival of the season, just opening by FISHER & SON.

Nov 11, 1862.

WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS.

EVERYBODY'S LAWYER

AND

COUNSELLOR IN BUSINESS

BY FRANK CROSBY,

OF THE PHILADELPHIA BAR.

It Tells You How to draw up PARTNERSHIP PAPERS and gives general forms for AGREEMENTS of all kinds, BILLS OF SALE, LEASES and PETITIONS.

It Tells You How to draw up BONDS and MORTGAGES, AFFIDAVITS, POWERS OF ATTORNEY, NOTES and BILLS OF EXCHANGE, RECEIPTS and RELEASES.

It Tells You The laws for the COLLECTION OF DEBTS, with the STATUTES OF LIMITATION, and amount and kind of property EXEMPT from EXECUTION in every State.

It Tells You How to make an ASSIGNMENT properly, with forms for COMPOSITION with CREDITORS, and the INSOLVENT LAWS of every State.

It Tells You The legal relations existing between GUARDIAN and WARD, MASTER and APPRENTICE, and LANDLORD and TENANT.

It Tells You What constitutes LIBEL and SLANDER, and the Law as to MARRIAGE DOWER, the WIFE'S RIGHT IN PROPERTY, DIVORCE and ALIMONY.

It Tells You The Law for MECHANICS' LIENS in every State, and the NATURALIZATION LAWS of this country, and how to comply with the same.

It Tells You The law concerning PENSIONS and how to obtain one, and the PRE-EMPTION LAWS to PUBLIC LANDS.

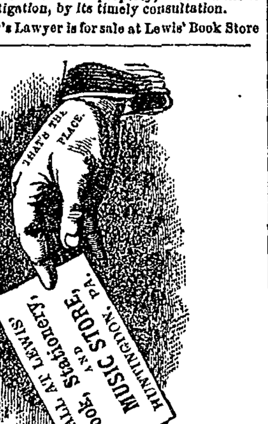
It Tells You The Law for PATENTS, with mode of procedure in obtaining one, with INTERFERENCES, ASSIGNMENTS and TABLE OF FEES.

It Tells You How to make your WILL, and how to ADMINISTER ON AN ESTATE, with the law and the requirements thereof in every State.

It Tells You The meaning of LAW TERMS in general use, and explains to you the LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE and JUDICIAL Powers of both the General and State GOVERNMENTS.

It Tells You HOW TO KEEP OUT OF LAW, by showing how to do your business legally, thus saving a vast amount of property, and vexatious litigation, by its timely consultation.

☞ Everybody's Lawyer is for sale at Lewis' Book Store



"QUICK SALES

AND

SMALL PROFITS!"

Anybody in want of

FAMILY AND POCKET BIBLES,

HYMN AND PRAYER BOOKS,

ALBUMS AND ANNUALS,

OR

ANY OTHER VALUABLE AND INTERESTING BOOK,

Fancy and School

STATIONERY,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

CHURCH MUSIC AND INSTRUCTION BOOKS,

SHEET MUSIC for the Piano, Guitar, &c., &c.,

POCKET BOOKS, PORTMONNAIES AND PURSES,

For Ladies and Gentlemen,

GOLD PENS AND PENCILS,

AWARD CARDS AND BOOKS,

For Sunday and Common Schools,

SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,

TOY BOOKS, ALPHABET BLOCKS, &C.,

ALL KINDS OF BOOKS

Proper for Boys and Girls.

AMUSING GAMES

For Young Folks.

WEDDING ENVELOPES AND CARDS,

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES,

VISITING CARDS,

CHECKER BOARDS, DOMINOES, &C.,

CONVERSATION CARDS,

SONG BOOKS,

From 6 to 75 cents.

BLANK BOOKS,

Memorandum Books of Various Sizes,

SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,

DIARIES FOR 1863

Drawing and Blotting Paper, Bristol and Card Boards,

WHITE BONNET BOARD,

INDELIBLE, CARMINE, RED, BLUE AND BLACK INKS,

Arnold's Hodgson's and Harrison's

WRITING FLUID.

Wrapping Paper of Different Sizes and Qualities,

&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c

SHOULD CALL AT

LEWIS'

CHEAP BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE,

In the "Globe" building, Market Square,

where all who want to

SAVE MONEY,

go to make their purchases.

COAL OIL!! COAL OIL!!!

James A. Brown sells the *genuine* "PORTLAND KEROSENE," or COAL OIL, *clear as water.*

This is the only kind of oil that gives entire satisfaction as an agent for light.

Beware of counterfeits and colored carbon oils. They emit an offensive smell and smoke.

A large variety also of

COAL OIL LAMPS,

Chimneys, Globes, Wicks, Burners, Shades, &c., &c., sold at the very lowest prices, at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon, Pa.

VIOLINS,

GUITARS,

SYMPHONIANS, ACCORDEONS AND FIFES,

For sale cheap at

LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS

AND

SMALL PORTRAITS

OF

ALL THE DISTINGUISHED OFFICERS AND CIVILIANS,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

PISTOLS! PISTOLS!!

Colt's, Sharps', Smith & Wesson's, and all improved patterns of Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges, Bowie Knives, &c. &c., for sale at the Hardware Store of JAMES A. BROWN.

May 21 861. Huntingdon, Pa.

BLANK BOOKS, OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE*

COAL BUCKETS and Shovels, for sale by JAMES A. BROWN

OIL CLOTH WINDOW SHADES,

GILT GOLD SHADES,

MUSLIN SHADES,

BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

TAPE, CORD AND TASSALS,

A FULL ASSORTMENT

AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.

ROHRER'S PRACTICAL CALCULATOR,

A Book of Plain Rules and Calculations for Business Operations, by Martin M. Rohrer, Practical Surveyor and Conveyancer. New Edition, published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

This work contains 204 pages, and upwards of 500 Rules and Examples, entirely and thoroughly practical such as arise every day in the common pursuits of Business. It has already passed through a number of editions in rapid succession, and is pronounced by all classes of business men to be the handiest book of reference, pertaining to calculations, that has ever been published.

Every example in the book is worked *out in full* and stated in a plain manner, so that when a parallel case arises, those referring to the work will find no difficulty in solving it; in a word, the general arrangement of the CALCULATOR is simple, that any one who knows how to add, subtract, multiply and divide, can easily solve any ordinary example that arises in business, or arrive at the true result of any estimate required.

The chief aim of the author has been to eschew theory and philosophy in figures, aiming only at facts and simplicity, believing that business men care little about spending time in discussing the philosophy of rules, or the science of figures, deeming it sufficient for their purpose to be able at a moment, by reference, to arrive at the true result. The CALCULATOR differs in this respect from all other Arithmetics of the day and kindred works—it is a key to practical business calculations—it is, in the hands of the business man, what the key to mathematical works in the hands of the teacher in the school room—it facilitates time and insures correctness.

THE WORK TREATS OF THE

Measurement of Land, of Lumber, of Brick and Brick Work, of Stone and Stone work, of grain and grain bins of coal and coal bins, of wood, of solids, of liquids of circular, square or irregular vessels, of cisterns and vats, of roofing, of plasterer's, painter's, glazier's, paver's, plumber's, paper hanger's and upholsterers' work. It treats of currency and of foreign and domestic exchange, of the decimal system, of reduction and its extended application to business, of simple and compound interest, and their entire application to business transactions, with the laws and usages governing the same, together with numerous *commercial forms*—of legal tender, of partial payment on notes, of banking and bank discount, of equation of payment and of partnership accounts, of assessment of taxes, of weights and measures, of square and cubic measure, of the square root and its application to business of surfaces, of excavation, and of many other important practical matters not within the scope of an advertisement to mention.

IT IS JUST THE BOOK FOR THE

Farmer, the merchant, the mechanic, the artizan, or the professional man. It has proven a valuable auxiliary to the lawyer, the justice of the peace, the conveyancer, and real estate broker, to the assessor, the banker, the clerk, to the civil engineer and the surveyor, to the carpenter and bricklayer, to the stonemason and the plasterer, to the paper hanger and upholsterer, to the paver and the tiler, &c., &c.; each and all will find it adapted to their various wants better than any book published.

☞ Price, 50 cents. For sale at Lewis' Book Store.

Huntingdon, Dec. 26, 1860.

GREAT WORK ON THE HORSE.

THE HORSE & HIS DISEASES

BY ROBERT JENNINGS, V. S.,

Professor of Pathology and Operative Surgery in the Veterinary College of Philadelphia, etc., etc.

WILL TELL YOU Of the Origin, History and distinctive traits of the various breeds of European, Asiatic, African and American Horses, with the physical formation and peculiarities of the animal, and how to ascertain his age by the number and condition of his teeth; illustrated with numerous explanatory engravings.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of Breeding, Breaking, Stabling, Feeding, Grooming, Shoeing, and the general management of the horse, with the best modes of administering medicine, also, how to treat Biting, Kicking, Rearing, Shying, Stumbling, Crib-Biting, Restlessness, and other vices to which he is subject; with numerous explanatory engravings.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Strangles, Sore Throat, Distemper, Catarrh, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Pleurasy, Broken Wind, Chronic Cough, Roaring and Whistling, Lampas, Sore Mouth and Ulcers, and Decayed Teeth, with other diseases of the Mouth and Respiratory Organs.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Worms, Bots, Cholic, Strangulation Stony Concretions, Ruptures, Palsy Diarrhea, Jaundice, Hepatirrhea, Bloody Urine, Stones in the Kidneys and Bladder, Inflammation and other diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Urinary Organs.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Bone, Blood and Bog, Spavin, Ring Bone, Sweenie, Strains, Broken Knees, Wind Galls, Founder, Cracked Hoofs, Sole Bruise and Gravel, Canker Scratches, Thrush and Corns; also, of Megrims, Vertigo, Epilepsy, Staggers and other diseases of the Feet, Legs and Head.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Fistula, Poll Evil, Glanders, Farcy, Scarlet Fever, Mange, Surfeit, Locked Jaw, Rheumatism, Cramp, Galls, Diseases of the Eye and Heart, &c., &c., and how to manage Castration, Bleeding, Trephining, Roweling, Firing, Hernia, Amputation, Tapping, and other surgical operations.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of Rarey's Method of taming Horses how to Approach, Halter, or Stable a Colt; how to accustom a horse to strange sounds and sights, and how to Bit, Saddle, Ride, and Break him to Harness; also the form and law of WARRANTY. The whole being the result of 15 years' careful study of the habits, peculiarities, wants and weaknesses of this noble and useful animal.

For sale at Lewis' Book Store.

THE PEOPLE'S COOK BOOK.

MODERN COOKERY

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

BY

MISS ELIZA ACTON.

Carefully Revised by Mr. J. S. Hale.

IT TELLS YOU How to choose all kinds of Meats, Poultry, and Game, with all the various and most approved modes of dressing and cooking Beef and Pork; also the best and simplest way of salting, pickling and curing the same.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of dressing, cooking, and boning Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Poultry, and game of all kinds with the different Dressings, Gravies, and Stuffings appropriate to each.

IT TELLS YOU How to choose, clean, and preserve Fish of all kinds, and how to sweeten it when tainted; also all the various and most approved modes of cooking, with the different Dressings, Sauces, and Flavorings appropriate to each.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of preparing over 50 kinds of Meat, Fish, Fowl, Game, and Vegetable Soups, Broths, and Stews, with the Relishes and Seasonings appropriate to each.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of cooking Vegetables of every description, also how to prepare Pickles, Catsups and Curries of all kinds, Potted Meats, Fish, Game, Mushrooms, &c.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of preparing and cooking all kinds of Plain and Fancy Pastry, Puddings, Omelettes, Fritters, Cakes, Confectionary, Preserves, Jellies, and Sweet Dishes of every description.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of making Bread, Rusks, Muffins, and Biscuit, and the best method of preparing Coffee, Chocolate, and Tea, and how to make Syrups, Cordials, and Wines of various kinds.

IT TELLS YOU How to set out and ornament a Table, how Carve all kinds of Fish, Flesh or Fowl, and in short, how to so simplify the whole Art of Cooking as to bring the choicest luxuries of the table within the everybody's reach.

For Sale at Lewis' Book Store.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES,
THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES,
THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES,
A VALUABLE BOOK,
For sale at LEWIS' Book Store.

EVERYBODY'S LAWYER,
EVERYBODY'S LAWYER,
EVERYBODY'S LAWYER,
A VALUABLE BOOK,
For sale at LEWIS' Book Store.

THE FAMILY DOCTOR,
THE FAMILY DOCTOR,
THE FAMILY DOCTOR,
A VALUABLE BOOK,
For sale at LEWIS' Book Store.

LONGSTRETH ON THE HONEY BEE,
LONGSTRETH ON THE HONEY BEE,
LONGSTRETH ON THE HONEY BEE,
A VALUABLE BOOK
For sale at LEWIS' Book Store.

DOWNING on FRUIT and FRUIT TREES,
DOWNING on FRUIT and FRUIT TREES,
DOWNING on FRUIT and FRUIT TREES,
A VALUABLE BOOK,
sale at LEWIS' Book Store.